NO. 50 .--- VOL. XXVI.

RELIGIOUS.

Mr. Willis,-I noticed, a few weeks since, a

Ma. Willis,—I noticed, a few weeks since, a brief allusion to the Western Reserve College, (Hudson, Ohio;) and, with your permission, I would add a few thoughts to the statements there nude. And I would not consent to occupy a single line of your valuable paper, did I not think at would give you pleasure to promote the inaccests of an Institution that aims at the accomplishment of the same object with your paper, and by the adoption of nearly the same course, and the same moral and religious principles that

the same moral and religious principles that inculcate. Perhaps your paper and that In-tion, might have safely moved on more rap-in the great march of reform—might have

nearer up to the spirit of the age, and yet, uncorrupted and uninjured by it; yet that question for after years and ages to decide: one that cannot be determined till the chaot-

nents of society become moulded to some

finite form, and some fixed impression be given the character of American morals and American and. Even good men have not yet settled the estion as to what is reform. The fact that many

tudes were denouncing as traitors all who op-osed them, has lead the observing to the con-usion, that schemes are not reform, nor profession

ch as are able to "square the circle," and attime a successful search after "the philosoper's stone," let me turn to the Institution of theh I design to speak. The Western Reserve to the philosophic design to speak the western Reserve to the philosophic statement does, and must necessarily, exert a modificant does, and must necessarily, exert a modificant commanding selicious design.

ing and commanding religious influence upon at portion of Ohio, called the Western Reserve.

at portion from its superior situation, in-ee and advantages, exerts a controlling cover the state. And the statewhich, by its

growth and great prosperity, has obtained the of "the young giant of the West," will, more any other, exert a forming influence over that y empire that extends from the Alleghanies

Western Ocean—an empire whose on-progress in population, improvement, and s, has distanced all that have gone before

half a century shall have past, can boast improvements, enterprize, wealth, luxury, affluence, such as Rome in her glory nev-

s, such soil, such a boundless territory, such ever swelling tide of immigration, and such ves to encourage the inhabitants in their

and such laws to protect them in their is. Statements, as to certain portions, and ain characteristics of the West, may have a exaggerated; but the portrait of the West,

a whole, has not been flattered by any paint-lt is, indeed, the greatest theatre for human ion on which the sun ever shone, or which the sid ever beheld. It is not only possessed of haustless resources of wealth in itself; but it

home for the inhabitants, and a treasure se for the wealth of the old world. Here the

stalist can invest his uncounted gold with the

ertain prospect of an income such as avarice nly could ask. Here the lines of state after atte are drawn—here city after city starts into xistence; and should these wondrous changes

rease at their present ratio, some who are

ing now, will not be dead ere the inhabitants

t for man to fortell what scenes will be acted

an, and the servants of Christ with the servants

is the arch on which rests the superstruc-

lose beams reach the Western Ocean.)
That Ohio is the arch many will admit, but the

ion arises, is the Western Reserve including College of that name the key stone of the h. This is more difficult to prove, but none less true. It is admitted by all competent

ges that the descendants of the Pilgrim fathers.

sons of New-England, have done more for

ial, intellectual, moral and religious im-

the Pilgrim Fathers, the original inhabi-

es and colonies besides. The Western

What country ever boasted of such

For the Reston Recorder

ue blacks, mazarin

LKINS & NEWHALL, feet high, 7 1-2 feet er—six stops—good tono-ch;—warranted by the for the sum of \$300, if same being left with the sum of \$300, if same being left with the sum of \$300.

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ING ROOM.

Boston

NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY .- PRICE \$2,50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1841.

ting influence of slavery moulds the character. They took their religious institutions with them when they moved to the West. And besides, Connecticut looked after her absent sons, and sent them the gospel.

But most of the other portions of Ohio were satisfally and the state of the state o WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.

But most of the other portions of Ohio were settled by men of foreign origin, or by those from states whose intellectual and religions advanteges were inferior to New-England. There are exceptions to this statement, but not enough to destroy its force. So prosperous is the Reserve, that other portions of Ohio regard it as a favored spot, and even portions of Penn, which are contiguous regard it as blest of heaven. Thus we see, that from the nature of the case it must, and that in fact it does exert a modifying influence over the state, and may safely be called the key stone to the arch. stone to the arch.

On this spot favored of heaven, and founded by those by whose toil the once howling wilderness blooms like Eden, stands the Western Reserve blooms like Eden, stands the Western Reserve College. It was originated by the Presbyteries that now compose the Western Reserve Synod. It was the object of much consultation—the child of many prayers. The design was to educate young men for the gospel ministry, with a view to supply laborers for some portion of the vast field around them. There are other Institutions in that region, but they were founded by men from other states, and inculcate somewhat different ther states, and inculcate somewhat different sentiments: but this was founded by the people of the state—by the inhabitants of the Reserve; and when founded, embraced among its friends and benefactors, nearly all of the thoroughly edu-cated ministers and well informed people of that whole region. It still has the support of the lovers of order and stability—such as honor the institutions of their fathers, and place implicit coninstitutions of their fathers, and place implicit confidence in the orthodoxy of New-England divines. In that Institution are inculcated the sentiments of the founders—the sentiments of the Churches that support it—principles dear to the Pilgrim fathers, and unmixed by any errors that might have crept in. Whatever fears the East may entertain in respect to other Western Institutions, there is no cause for alarm with respect to this; for it is in the hands of well indoctrinated, thoroughly trained, stedfast men. Its Trustees are oughly trained, stedfast men. Its Trustees are oughly trained, stedfast men. Its Trustees are men of experience and piety—men who love pure doctrines, and are able to explain and defend them—men who cannot be tickled with novelty, beguiled by sophistry, or swept down the current by fanaticism. If they have any fault, it is that they are too conservative; but that is a fault which, in these days, leans to virtue's side. From such a heart of Directors with the series of the series such a beard of Directors, aided by a President who combines a capacity to plan and execute with an untiring zeal and ever wakeful vigilance, and by a Faculty who have the means and the ability to throw light on almost any subject, what may we not reasonably expect. And added to all these prospects, its location is charming and delightful. Upon an eminence which overlooks the pleasant and peaceful village of Hudson below, four or five hobbe edifices tower upward until they catch the first beams of the morning, and furnish a place where the lovers of nature can look out upon the scenery of the surnature can look out upon the scenery of the sur-rounding world. And with all these advantages I see not why it may not become the centre of literature for the Western valley—a nucleus around which the master spirits of that vast em-

around which the master spirits of that vast empire will gather in years and ages to come.

There the bright beams of literature, science, refinement, philanthropy and pure religion, will converge and form a focal blaze. To that point a thousand rills of sanctified knowledge will flow, as into one grand fountain, and from that fountain will flow forth again to gladden the nations.

And, with these bright prospects before it, shall not the friends of science and religion in New-England hall it as a star of promise and hid it.

this broad realm will scoff at the assumption her who claimed the appellation of "Eternal y," and "Mistress of the world." And it is England hail it as a star of promise, and hid it God speed, as it soars upward to join that bright constellation of kindred institutions, whose beams enlighten this Western Hemisphere, D. H. B. at on that vast theatre—what mental and moral onflicts will there take place—how reason will war with passion, truth with error, holiness with

Satan! Of the prospects of the western val-l need not longer dwell; it is sufficient to that of that vast fabric of human greatness nan hopes, Ohio is the arch, and the West-serve, including the College that bears its

peration those causes, and thus Ohio, through the exercise example and influence, and through the exercise of her citizens who have moved still farther towards the setting sun, is moulding the daracters, and giving destiny to the states beyond her. And it is in the Western, not in the South Western states that we are to look for that greatness, and those improvements of which the sun supposed to them. His whole his to have been a learned, pious, upright, and benevolent man, and though sincerely attached to the Catholic church, and desirous that its abuses might be reformable to advancing the best interests of the human race. At the age of twenters, and those improvements of which the smallest part of the common wicked-learned, pious, upright, and benevolent man, and though sincerely attached to the Catholic church, and desirous that its abuses might be reformable to advancing the best interests of the human race. At the age of twenters, and those improvements of which the catholic church, and desirous that its abuses might be reformation to the common the smallest part of the enormous wicked-learned to have been a learned, pious, upright, and benevolent man, and though sincerely attached to the Catholic church. Such is the testimony of the Lady Prioress of a Catholic convent, as to those authorized brothels of the Romish Church, in which the priesthood find a compensation for the priesthood of a forced celibacy. Such is the enormous wicked-learned to have been a learned, pious, and though sincerely attached to the Catholic church. Such is the testimony of the Lady Prioress of a character, and writings, prove him to have been a learned, pious, and writings, prove him to have been a learned, pious, and though sincerely attached to the Catholic church, and desirous that its abuses might be reformable to the compensation for the priesthood of the Romish Church, in which the priorest of the compensation for the priesthood of the Romish Church, in the Western, and though sincerely attached to the Catholic church, and where the states that we are to look for that the states that we are to look for that the states that we are to look for that the states that we are to look for that the states that we are to look for that the states that we are to look for that the states that we are to look for that the states that we are to look for that the states that the states that the states that so of enterprise every states which follow the course and desains of Kentucky will, like her, travel on in the look that the states that follow the course of former days, while look that the states that follow the course of Onio, will glide the state of the Court of Rome, I perceived that now the fact. We already begin to see the results. The line is already drawn. On one side is Ohio, the speed of what is called making one's fortune, the line is already drawn. On one side is Ohio, the speed of the court of Rome, I perceived that now the fact. We already begin to see the results. line is already drawn. On one side is Ohio, those sister states that bear her image, that vigorous and happy; on the other tacky, with those States in her likeness, exng signs of wasting disease, if not of incura-onsumption. If these things are true, (and on see for themselves whether they are or not) in the prelacy, that I could not conceal from my west. (It is a morning sun the Western Ocean.) arch many will admit, but the were compelled to debase themselves."

Five years after this however, Ricci was in a devoted himself to the work of reforming the Catholic church in Tuscany. Previous to this the Emperor Francis of Austria, had closed the prisons of the Inquisition in Tuscany, taken the censorship of the press from the Inquisitor General, suppressed several convents, and checked the abuses by which monastic institutions had ac-

was settled chiefly by New-England being a reservation made to contain suf-fire when New-London was burned. When Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, ascended the throne, he carried forward the same plans of reform. His leading object was to pre-vent the Pope and his priesthood from interfering of New York are most enterprising in ev-lod cause. In some cases they have gone New-England—they have more zeal and with the civil and political affairs of Tuscany, as also to modify or abolish the right of asylum by which the churches and convents had become rality towards objects which they wish to fa-but not so much inbred (I had almost said the attachment to religious institutions—not so the mental and moral discipline—nor so much places of refuge for notorious criminals to such pline—nor so much
But the virtues and
fork and the Newned, form a characned, form a characetion and perseverance. But the virtues and eteristics of the New-York and the Newland people when combined, form a charac-the nearest perfection of any I ever knew. the nearest perfection of any I ever knew.
After what I have said I need scarcely remark,
it hat portion of the inhabitants of the Westit Reserve who come not from New-England,
chiefly from New-York. There are very few
as foreign climes, or where the all contamina-

In the efforts made by the Grand Duke to improve the education of the clergy, and create new parishes where they were wanted, he was zeal-tously opposed by the more bigoted Catholic leaders. "The people," said they, "are the better for being ignorant of matters of religion—a bishop or priest who should be appointed to bless a nation from the top of a tower is equal to all their wants." Thus is the Catholic religion addressed rather to the eye, than to the understanding and the heart.

Ricci found most of the clergy in a state of department of the convent libraries sædly abused, and many had been lost. Speaking of the Franciscans, he says that they had been lost. Speaking of the Franciscans, he says that they are for the most part, at the present day without the principles of grammar. Latin is almost entirely unknown among them, and when tried, they were unable to among them, and when tried, they were unable to among them, and when tried, they were unable to among them, and when tried, they were unable to among them, and when tried, they were unable to among them, and when tried, they were unable to among them, and when tried, they were unable to among them, and when tried, they were unable to among them, and when tried, they were unable to a grammar. Latin is almost entirely unknown among them, and when tried, they were unable to the results and they had fellowship one with another, and truly they had fellowship one with another, and truly they had fellowship one with the cather they had no communication with the city, but in the language of the Apostle, was the old heathen custom of permitting murdences and other criminals to take refuge in places of religious worship; thus often deteating the lead, and they had fellowship one with another, and truly they had fellowship one with the city, but in the language of the possible there, being all of them frozen up. As they were all in quarantine, they had no communication with they had fellowship one with another, and truly they had fellowship one with the city, but

of religious worship; thus often defeating the Ricci found most of the clergy in a state of deplorable ignorance, the books in the convent liberatives sadly abused, and many had been lost. Speaking of the Pranciscans, he says that they escaped punishment, they were encouraged to commit new crimes. The ware for the most part, at the present day without the least learning, even without the principles of grammar. Latin is almost entirely unknown at mong them, and when tried, they were unable to translate the decisions of the Council of Troat, the Roman Catechism, or the historical books of the Scriptures. They were obliged to employ a dictionary to construct their commonest lessons." Is so much for monkish ignorance; and yet every effort to improve their means of education, was one of the theory of the riests took the ground, that "it was danised the the vidences of religion, and become acquainted with the arguments which had been employed in the textilences of religion, and become acquainted with the arguments which had been employed in the priests took the ground, that "it was about 800,000 souls, there were 10,338 parish priests of different ranks, besides 4,660 monks and friars, occupying 213 convents, and 7,675 are must in 136 convents, making in all 22,238. In Florence, with a population of \$0,000, there were 3,000 priests.

A ustria, with a population of 400,000, there were but a surface of the priest should the same asylum, were all equally well but 300 priests.

3,000 priests, whilst in Vienna, the capital of Austria, with a population of 400,000, there were

institutions afforded in early times, retreat for nuns wearied with the barbarities and vices of war. But they have since been made the asylums only of idlenges and semantic. for decisive steps in reforming the convents, their basing sensuality, debauchery and crime

Without quoting at length from the digusting hass of official evidence collected by the Grand Duke, a few extracts only will be given as a specimen of the whole. The following is from a Duke, a few extracts only will be given as a specimen of the whole. The following is from a written statement of six nuns of the Convent of Catherine of Pistoia, signed with their names, Speaking of the intercourse of the monks with the nuns, they say; "Instead of allowing us to remain in our simplicity, and protecting our mnocence, they teach us both by word and action, all cence, they teach us both by word and action, all kinds of indecencies. If they get an opportunity of coming into the convent under any feigned pretext, they go and stay alone in the chambers of those devoted to them. They utter the worst expressions, saying that we should look upon it as a great happiness that we have the power of satisfying our appetites without being exposed satisfying our appetites without being exposed to the annoyance of children. They say that when this life is ended all is ended; and they add take our pleasures. The sisters who live accordtake our pleasures. The sisters who live according to their maxims are extolled by them, and indulged with every extravagance, and the others must either go with the stream, heedless of conscience, or live in a state of perpetual warfare, as

to recoilect what has occurred during the twenty four years that I have had to do with monks, and all that I have heard tell of them. With the exception of three or four, all that I ever knew alive or dead are of the same character; they have all the same maxims and the same conduct. They are on more intimate terms with the nuns than if they were married to them. It is the custom now that when they come to visit any sick sister, they MORALS OF MONKS AND NUNS.

The following is an extract from Foreign Travel and Life at Sea, by the Rev. Charles Reckwell, now in press, and seen to be published by Tappan & Dennet, Boston.

As much is now said with regard to the

much; a class of men than whom, if you will be-lieve the general testimony of enlightened lay-men of the Catholic church in Southern Europe, there are none more completely sensual and no form testimony of Catholics in Southern Europe,

as to their condition at the present day.

Victoria de Faria, who was a converted Brahmin from India, and afterwards a Paulist monk in parents place their daughters in Catholic convents for education, when it has been most strongly affirmed to me in Italy on good Catholic authority that girls thus placed in that country are almos uniformly debauched by the clergy, and are taught to regard it as a peculiar honor that they are thus favored by such holy men. In the United States, too, a priest in advanced life and of great Jerusalem, when the Chaplain of a convent school in one of the Middle States, was guilty of such repeated acts of violence towards girls in the school of only twelve or fourteen years of age, that when their friends learned the horrid facts, so enraged were they that they pursued him in his flight, and had they overtaken him, would have shot him as they would a mad dog." This state-ment I had from a Catholic gentleman who resided in the vicinity of the school,

In the investigation by Ricci and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, it was proved not only that the nunneries were houses of accommodation for the riesthood, but also that they acted as panders for others, furnishing them with keys with which to enter the numeries by night. The minds of the nuns, too, were corrupted by gross perversions of Scripture, by means of which they were ruined at first, and afterwards justified themselves in their iniquity. Hence they resolutely resisted all ats forced to admit the truth of what Ricci

Recorder.

ment they were all upon their knees. The mate began to pray, but was soon choked with tears; the cook attempted, but failed in the same way;—a little boy was then called on to pray; he began, and made an excellent, sweet little prayer. The fact is, says the captain, we were all overwhelmed with a sense of our sins, but I do hope that God has heard our petitions and converted every man on board.—Mag. Aug. 1840. refuge in the same asylum, were all equally well received, and lived in a state of the greatest disorder. They frequently disturbed the performance of divine service, and often maltreated the clergy of divine service, and often maltreated the clergy
—committed crime after crime, insulted, and even
wounded those who attended church. There they
kept a school for the instruction of the young,
in robbery and swindling, and sold contraband
goods and stolen wares. They had prostitutes
among them, slept pele mele under the porticos,
and not unfrequently had children born to them.
They are, drank, worked at their trades, and kept They ate, drank, worked at their trades, and kept open shop in the churches. They wore concealed arms, arrested the passengers in order to ransom them, and fired at the agents of the police if they happened to pass by. They sallied out secretly to commit fresh robberies and assassinations, and returned within the sauctuary of the church, in order to enjoy without fear the protection which the temple and its ministers granted them. The convents were, however, the greatest receptacles of criminals, whom the monks treated remarkably well on account of the benefit which they derived from them."

SEAMEN.-No. 12 .-- EFFORTS IN THEIR BEHALF.

Seamen, we have seen, are now receiving considerable attention. What success attends efforts in their behalf? To give a full answer to the question, one must quote largely from the reing. They prove themselves worthy recipients. Where suitable places of worship are provided and chaplains are appointed, they are ready to at-

weather-beaten mariner, at the simple prethe weather-beaten mariner, at the simple presentation of the truths of the gospel. Many a
sailor shows by his looks that he is glad when it
is said, "Come, let us go into the house of the
Lord." As the preacher was coming out of the
chapel one Sabbath, a sailor remarked to him,
"Sir, I was glad to see that flag, (pointing to the
Bettiel flag.) this morning: my heart leaped for
iny, as I saw it inviting me." In his annual reseer Mark 1855 bear M. Leave great statement. As much is now said with regard to the morals of Cathelic priests, monks and nuns, it may not be amiss to refer to the past history of the set system of laws, as healthy a climate, and as good a system of common school education as any other State. It is the most flourishing of all the Western States, and consequently a pattern after which the States beyond it frame their alwas and establish their customs.

They bave seen, yea, they continue to see its prepared in operation those causes in their own States. And they do notice. They do put in operation those causes, and through the extern States, and through the extern States, and the sum of the states beyond it frame their laws and establish their customs.

As much is now said with regard to the morals of Cathelic priests, monks and nuns, they sing, dance, play and steep in the convent. They deceive the innocent, and even those that are most circumspect; and two undered a miracle to converse with them, and even those that are most circumspect; and even those that are most circumspect; and two undered a miracle to converse with them, and even those that are most circumspect; and two undered a miracle to converse with them, and even those that are most circumspect; and two undered a miracle to converse with them, and two those house of the truths of the goods tha his praise. In his report, May, 1840, Mr. Lord says, "at the communion table in the Mariner's church may be found all the varieties of language exhibited at the day of Pentecost, but all speak-ng in their own tongue, 'the wonderful works of iod.'" He states that within the last five years the church and congregation have experienced our seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The Sabbath School connected with men of the Catholic church in Southern Europe, here are none more completely sensual and prolagate on the face of the earth. The statements of taly in the last century, fully agree with the union to the character of the convents of taly in the last century, fully agree with the union the statement of the character of the convents of taly in the last century, fully agree with the union the statement of the convents of taly in the last century, fully agree with the union the statement of the catholic of the convents of taly in the last century, fully agree with the union that the convents of the catholic of the convents of the catholic of the convents of the catholic of the catho The morning and evening sacrifice of prayer, is still offered. Every Tuesday evening, meet in the reading room for religious w a convent at Lisbon, speaks of the numeries as being seraglios for the monks, as, he says, "I have proved to be the case in Lisbon, by facts which I have produced respecting those nums who were more often in the family way than the post year have been well attended; increasing the produced respecting those nums education and the post year have been well attended; increasing the produced respecting the produced with the church, are well sustained; the gospel during the year, has in many instances been say now numbers nearly one hundred and fifty mem-bers. The S. School has increased in numbers and efficiency; many scames meet in it. The Sailor's "Home" is highly prosperous; the bles-sing of Heaven rests upon this establishment."—

Soil, Mag. Aug. 1841.

The results of effort at the "Seamen's Bethel," under the care of Rev. Mr. Taylor, have been good and great. It has been stated that 10,000 seamen are yearly brought under the influence of Mr. T. The house of worship in which he preaches, was built in 1832, costing about \$25,000, which sum was raised among merchants and oth

ers in and about Boston. ers in and about Boston.

On many occasions, says an English gentleman, have I seen the big tear roll down the cheek of the hardy mariner, when he heard of the

nercy of God, and was urged to participate in he unsearchable riches of Christ. I thank God, remarked a sailor, to the late Mr. Stevens in Canton, as Mr. S. entered his cabin, for the benefit I have received from hearing you

We are frequently hearing pleasing intelligence from the sea, of many mariners, sometimes of whole ship's crews converted, while on the water.

every man on board.—Mag. Aug. 1840.

A few tracts given by a pious lady to a captain and distributed among the crew were the means employed by God, for the hopeful conversion of fourteen individuals.

All is well, said a pious sailor, as he was launching into eternity. A sailor returning some months since from a whaling voyage, speaking of the enjoyment he had in prayer when far off on the ocean, being asked, "Where did you pray?" answered, "O, at mast head." Recently we have heard of a sailor being converted at mast head. Ships which carry out missionaries, not unfrequently enjoy scenes of special reli-

not unfrequently enjoy scenes of special religious interest. Sometimes the greater part of the unregenerate are made new creatures in Christ during the voyage, and the vessels receive the beautiful appellation, "Praying Ships."

"O how my heart throbbed when I found a

piece of the Bible—but, O. Sir, conceive what I felt, when I read these words, 'Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow;

be as scarlet, they shall be as white as zono-, though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." So said one, who found a leaf of the Bible at sea. Revivals at sea are becoming quite frequent, accounts of which are given in most of the religious periodicals.

Y-N-R.

THE MADURA MISSION, INDIA.

This large Mission, on the continent, embra-cing several stations and a number of laborers, opens a very wide and cheering field for Tract distribution. The Rev. J. J. Lawrence at Dia-

degal, writes to the American Tract Society as follows, Feb. 1841.

Ioliows, Feb. 1841.

"I owe you many thanks for your kind letter, and humbly hope it was not penned in vain. I have felt very down-hearted of late, not because

the promises are not with us, but because we are straitened on every side.

"I doubt whether any mission on earth has

greater facilities for doing good than the American mission in Southern India. But oh, for means!
Bad as it is to be without a competent number of missionaries, it is worse for us (I do not speak of

other fields) to be without funds to meet the grow-

ing demand for knowledge in this great mass of benighted mind. Brother Dwight and myself have a field almost, or quite as large as the land

It is still, however, a fact, that every considerable

much this people the notion of being taught is much the same as being religious—that to know what is taught in the schools is to be a theolo-gian; and that our books are beginning to sup-plant the extravagant stories of heathen mytholo-

Festival at Pulney.

"The town of Pulney (Parharne; in Pierson's Memoir of Swartz) is one of the sacred places of

the peninsula, lying 35 or 40 miles west from Dindegal. We sent six men to read, distribute

and persuade there, during the recent festival

They came home last Monday. Their report is full of interest and encouragement. I could not go myseif, as a meeting of the mission called me to Madura. Some from beyond Madras, some from Travancore and the Malabar coast, many

ron all parts of the Coromandel go up to thes

nd every where there are those who seem to fee

and every where there are those who seem to rec-called upon to apologize for being found at the festival. An impression is, I doubt not, getting deep hold of the public mind, that their system is

all hollow, false, profitless; but so strong is the power of habit and education, that thousands up-on thousands will go down to eternal death, I fear, fully aware of the lie in their right hand.

Extent of the Field-Urgent Appeal.

"Cairgor, a town 45 miles north of this, (men tioned also in Swartz' Memoirs as one of the from

tier posts of Hyder Ally's dominions,) has just been visited by one of our number, a catechist; and the general interest of all classes, and their

pressing call for us to do something for them.

where a missionary and a catechist—or two, five, or ten catechists—under his direction, might

'found again after many days.'

"My heart saddens as I put down on paper
uch a meagre, such an unsatisfactory plan of operations; yet even this cannot be reached. What
could two ministers do for one third of Massachusetts, even with all the light, and aid, and

power of her staid Christian population, societies presses, deacons, Dorothies, Lydias, and the like

Come then here, where the light just dimly break

on the summits of these dark, dark mountains, and look over this wide waste of moral death, and then say, if you can, what would be your feelings. Oh, that my head were waters, and mine eyes a

painfully manifest. Yet these two points are two out of, I hesitate not to say, one hund

found again after many days.

feasts, and a universal regard, if not respect, shown by the people for the Tracts. The g car, when drawn had men upon it reading Tea

er, louder, and more importunate.

Fur the Baston Recorder.

WHOLE NO. 1353.

voice, to every creature in all the world; and every press a Tract, a Bible, a missionary press, till we shall have no more need of saying, 'know ye

the Lord.'

"More, more must be done, or so far from the work of Missions keeping up with the age in its mighty march, it will, it must go back to greater imbecility than when the three or four brethren watched its infant struggles by the haystack in Williamstown! Oh! do press upon the friends of Zion the blessed privilege and safety of investing capital where it shall come back in compound interest through the long ages of eternity. I think that widow's two mites which put a 'Tract into the hands of the disappointed pilgrim as he turns back from his washing in the Ganges, or his ofback from his washing in the Ganges, or his of-ferings at Pulney, since it may point him the true way to heaven, will be better invested than many thousands of dollars have been in the fancied cities of the great west. Oh, when shall we be wise. 'He that winneth'—not riches, not honors, but 'souls,' is wise. Dear brother, God grant us this wisdom.
"Though I write in this sad way, I am not tired

"Though I write in this sad way, I am not tired of giving line upon line, Tract upon Tract, or of reading page upon page, here a little and there a little. I glory in the day of these small things, as I compare them with what was done a hundred years ago. I am ready to weep over them as I compare them with what should be done. Oh for an overcoming faith! Oh for the fervent effectual prayer of thousands of the righteous!"

EXTRACTS FROM OLD WRITERS,

TRUE WORTH OFTEN HID.

Much true worth lies hid in this world: obscurity is often the lot of real excellence. Saints are God's hidden ones, therefore the world knows them not. Christ stood among the common people, and was as one of them.

OUR DUTY AS TO THE SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF

RELATIVES.

We ought with a particular concern and application, to endeavor the spiritual welfare of those that are related to us; for their relation to us adds both to the obligation and to the opportunity of doing good to their souls.—True grace hates monopolies, and loves not to eat its morsels alone.

An Israelite Indeed.
It is Christ's prerogative to know what men are indeed. It was Israel's character that he was a plain man, in opposition to Esau's character of a cunning man. Nathamel was a genuine son of honest Jacob: and he is an Israelite in whom is no guile—that is the character of an Israelite indeed, a Christian indeed; no guile toward men; a man without trick or design; a man that one may trust; no guile toward God, that is, sincere in his repentance for sin; sincere in his covenanting with God, in whose spirit is no guile. Ps. 32: 2. He does not say without guilt, but, without guile. Though in many things he is foolish and forgetful, yet in nothing false, nor wickedly departing from God; there is no allowed, approving the state of the same state of the same state. ed guilt in him; not painted, though he has spots; "Behold this Israelite indeed. Take notice of him, that you may learn his way, and do like him. Admire him; behold and wonder."

HUMAN NATURE AS IT WAS AND IS.

Man is made to consist of body and soul, yet
his spiritual part had then [before the fall] so much dominion over his corporeal part that he was denominated a living soul. Gen. 2: 7; but by indulging the appetite of the flesh, in eating for-bidden fruit, he prostituted the just dominion of the soul to the tyranny of sensual lust, and be the soul to the tyranny of sensual list, and be-came no longer a living soul, but lessh: Dust thou art. The living soul became dead and inac-tive. Thus in the day be sinned, he surely died, and so he became earthly. In this degenerate state he begat a son in his own likeness; he transmitted the human nature, which had been entirely deposited in his hands, thus corrupted and depraved; and in the same plight it is still propagated.

Reproofs are ordinarily most profitable when least provoking. It was the effect of Christ's neast provoking. It was the effect of Christ's meekness, that the woman of Samarin, when he told her of her life, spake respectfully to him and called him, Sir. He gave her no ill language, and then she gave him none, but was willing to have more discourse with him that told her of her faults.

TO KNOW CHRIST. Those who have been brought to the knowl-

edge of Christ, will show it by a holy contempt of this world, and the things of it. They that have been themselves with Jesus, and have found com-fort in him, should do all they can to bring others to him. Has he done us the honor to make ers to him. Has he done us the nonor to make himself known to us? Let us do him the honor to make him known to others; nor can we do ourselves a greater honor. The woman of Samaria left her water potto go and make known Jesus to her friends. Those who can do little else towards the conviction and conversion of others, may and should bring them to those means of grace which they themselves have found effectual. PROPHETS, AND THE HONOR DUE THEM.

Prophets ought to have honor, because God has put honor upon them, and we do or may receive benefit by them. The honor due the Lord's prophets has often been denied them, and conempt put upon them; most frequently in their own country, not universally, but for the most part. Joseph, when he began to be a prophet, was most hated by his brethren; David was disdained by his brother: Jeremiah maligned by the nen of Anatoth: Paul by his countrymen the Jews; and Christ's near kinsmen spake moss slightly of him. John 7:5. Men's pride and envy make them scorn to be instructed by those who were once their school-fellows and play-fel-lows. Desire of novelty, and of that which is farlows. Desire of novelty, and or una ware of the fetched and dear-bought, and seems to drop out of the sky to them, makes them despise those perform the sky to them, makes them been long used. sons and things which they have been long used to, and know the use of.

AFFLICTIONS AND THE AFFLICTED. APPLICTIONS AND THE APPLICTED.
How many are the afflictions of the afflicted in
this world! How full of complaints are all places, and what multitudes of impotent folks! It
may do us good to visit hospitals sometimes, that
we may take occasion, from the calamities of others, to thank God for our comforts. Shall we
complain of one wearisome night, or one ill fit. complain of one wearisome night, or one ill fit, who for many years have scarcely known what it has been to be a day sick, when many others, bet-ter than we, have scarcely known what it has been to be a day well?

DRIVING AND CALLING .- "Ho neighbor! how driving my sheep under shelter." "Have you succeeded?"—" No. The harder I drove, and the louder I shouted, the more determined they were not to enter. I have provided for them a warm dry shed, and plenty of good food, but the foolish creatures prefer to remain out in the wind and snow." "I advise you the next time to call your sheep, instead of driving them."—Ohio Obs.

THE WIDOW'S CRUSE OF OIL AND BARREL OF Meat.—The widow of Zarephath had a cruse of oil and a barrel of meal that failed not while she fed the holy prophet. The blessing of God dwelt fountain of tears? rather, Oh that every Sunday-school in the United States were a Theological Seminary, and every youth studying the word of God, to become the bearer of its precious treasures in his heart, and in his life, as well as by his in them as an inexhaustible fountain to replace that which was drawn out. Will not the Ameri-can churches try the experiment of feeding with

The Friends of I

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Prof. Hopkins of

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is enough !"

use of oil and barrel of meal do not prove their cruse of the manner unfailing? Remember that the widow was commanded first to feed the prophet, before she fed herself and son; and when she had manifested her faith, then the fountain of God's blessing began to flow.—Ib.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1841.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

In Park-street Church, Boston-Dec. 6. After prayer, by Rev. Mr. Lord, and singing, Dr. remarked that this day, Mr. Walker and Mr. Griswold had embarked for Western Africa, in the Schooner Herald, Capt. Goldsmith, with a fair wind and plenty of it.

Painful tidings, he said, had been received from Messrs. Mitchell and Hinsdale, who embarked in the brig Emma Isadore, for Smyrna in January last. From Smyrna they went to Beyroot, and from thence to Scandaroon, or Alexandretta, and from that place to Aleppo, where they arrived in May; and were detained there till the middle of the month. It was so late before they left for Mosul, on the route to which, the sun pours with intolerable power at that season of the year.

The letters sent by their attendant, on his return were lost, so that we are not able to give the particulars; but their sufferings, in the latter stages of their journey, must have been great. We know little more as yet, than that Mr. Mitchell died of exhaustion and fever, about five days distant from Mosul; and that Mrs. Mitchell was taken sick two days distance from the grave of her husband, and died in six days after arriving at Mosul. Had the brethren fully known the severity of the season on that route, they would probably have remained at all events in Aleppo, till the autumn. As it is, we have to mourn over the loss of two excellent young persons, who had shown their devotion to the cause of their Master, by engaging in a mission exposing them to hardships and danger. It seems probable a better route may be opened to this mission from Samsoon, on the Black Sea, taking the Austrian steamer to that port, and proceeding by the way of Diabeker to Mosul. By this route they would escape the intense heat from the Arabian

The speaker next remarked upon an event which had occurred, which he regarded as important in its bearing upon missions to Mesopotamia and Kurdistan. Two iron steamers belonging to the East India Company, have succeeded in ascending the river Euphrates, to Beles, the point on the river near est to Aleppo. It is an object with the East India Company, to open a way to India without the necessity of passing through Egypt and the Red Sea. For this purpose, they have been exploring the riv er Euphrates, having carried thither, across the country from the Mediterranean, materials for two iron steam boats, which descended the Euphrates some years since. At the close of May last, they had succeeded in passing up to the place just named, which is within fifty miles of Aleppo. Thus, both the Euphrates and the Tigris are open to vesels of considerable burthen; and it would not be strange, if in a few years, there should be a railway from the Euphrates to Aleppo, and thence to the Mediterranean, a distance altogether of about 120 miles. The influence of such an event, upon the ocial condition of the inhabitants of this region, and the facilities it would furnish for missionary operations, cannot be thought of but with pleasure

Among the events deserving notice, which have transpired in the course of Divine Providence, he mentioned the appointment of an English Episcopa bishon for Palestine. This was the more worthy of consideration, because the person appointed is a converted Jew, a professor in King's College, Loudon. The appointment of such a bishop, was first suggested by the King of Prussia, who offered to present £15,000, or \$70,000, as part of a fund, to pay the expenses of the bishop. This appointment has given rise to a great deal of discussion in Eng-The Dissenters regard it with jealousy, a an effort of the Pusevites to oppose the non-epis copal missions of their American brethren. The ews taken of it by the evangelical portion of the English established church, and of the Pusevites. differ very much. The former regard it as an effort on the part of their national church, to revive pure religion in the oriental churches; while the Puseyites look upon it as an attempt to fraternise with the Greek church, and defend it against the efforts of Protestant missionaries. The speaker confessed himself to be apprehensive that the latter were most correct. They at any rate speak with confidence, as if they had access to the original sources of information, and they even declare that such is the case. He dared himself hardly to venture an opinion as to what is the leading object, r as to what will be the influence, of this measure The design of the King of Prussia was doubtless simply religious. But much will depend on the character of the bishop.

The English have been for some time erecting costly church, on Mount Zion, with special reference to the Jews. The Turkish government, how ever, were slow in giving their assent.

In Independent Greece, there is an apparent, but we hope not a real, retrocession. The governmen has decided that we must admit the Catechism of the Groek church into our schools, or else the chil dren must be assembled in the church, and taught the Catechism in the church by the priest; and if the latter, we must not teach religion at all in our school. The Secretary of ecclessiastical affairs told Dr. King that they supposed the object of the miscionaries to be philanthropic, and that they must make some concessions on both sides. If the Cate chism was received into the schools, all would be well. But, if it was taught only in the church, the missionaries must not teach religion at all in the schools. Dr. King asked him if he meant by this to exclude the Bible, which the Secretary said he did; and he was then told that the mission could not support a school where the Scriptures were not taught; and the speaker said, that this decision was in perfect accordance with the views and usages of the Board. The probable effect and probably the design of this would be, to break up the station at Mane.

Another event of interest, he said, concerned the eastern regions of Africa. The same great Christian nation which is extending her commercial relations so extensively in Western Africa, and other parts of the heathen world, is taking measures to connect herself, commercially at least, with Abyssinnia. England has taken military possession of Aden, the Gibralter of the Red Sea-the point of land that commands the entrance into that sea. Last spring, an embassy was sent to the king of Shoa, a kingdom in the South part of Abyesinnia. This embassy was preceded some year or two, by a mission from the Church Missionary Society, which has been kindly cherished by the king; but he has told the missionaries that, if he sho they would in all probability be robbed and mur-

dered. Perhaps this power of the English government has been brought near by divine Provi dence for their protoction, until the gospel shall have obtained such a hold upon the people, as to secure their safety. It is interesting to see how God is sending power along with Christian mission aries, to furnish protection in those extreme cases where safety could not otherwise be ensured with out a miracle. Here is a point of importance from which Pagans, Mahommedans, and Abyssinnians, may be reached by the gospel.

But, there is another event of singular interes in connection with this country. It is the appointment, as Abuna or Metropolitan of the Abyssis an church, of one of the young men educated by the Church Missionary Society in Egypt. The Abyseinnian church is to receive its spiritual head from the patriarch of the Coptic church. This young man was consecrated at Cairo on the 23d of May last. He was appointed in consequence of his ed ucation, and of his holding the religious views will patronize the Abyssinnian mission as long as he lives. He will also distribute books, and keep up a correspondence with the missionaries. Thus Ethiopa is stretching out her hands unto God. Here, too, is another event of Providence, which is The natives hear the missionaries attentivelybringing the world into an approachable state.

There is a two-fold progress-the schemes of worldly ambition are made to fall in with those of for the express purpose of aiding the spread of the the churches and furnish protection to the servants gospel over Africa. of Christ, in cases where they would not otherwise

be safe Dr. Anderson called the attention of the friends of missions to the lectures before the Young Men's Society for Diffusing Missionary Knowledge; and prayer by Rev. Mr. Blagden, he proceeded with the missionary intelligence, and gave an account of a most interesting work of grace in the Navigator's Islands, in the Pacific, connected with powerful, and the scenes overwhelming. There is now gathered a church of two hundred members, savage state that it was dangerous for a ship's crew

He then read some extracts of a letter from Rev Mr. Perkins, missionary at Ooromiah, dated Constantinople, Sept. 14. Mr. P. was then on his way home on a visit, on account of the health of his wife. He was accompanied by Mar Yohanna, a bishop, who has been with the missionaries, and who has been often spoken of in connection with the mission. Mar Yohanna had imbibed such a desire to see foreign countries, and particularly this country of which he had heard so much, that it was | dered. Mr. Cameron, on the Canada side has had thought best for him to accompany Mr. Perkins The bishop started on his own funds, and would | Eight have been added to his church, which nov bear the expenses of his voyage to this country. Their arrival was daily expected.

Mr. Perkins states his impressions as to the changes which have taken place in Constantinople since he was there seven years ago. Then, they were three days in beating up the Bosphorus; and w, in a less period, they had come, in a splendid Austrian steamer, from Trebizond. Now, the harbor is filled with vessels. Then, there were no wheeled carriages in Constantinople, except the heavy ox-cart used for the harems of the Moslems. But now, the carriages rattle through the streets, as American cities. Yet still more striking was the charge in regard to spiritual light.

The Secretary also read several extracts of a let er from Mr. Goodell, at Constantinople, showing the great increase of light; and that the progress of evangelical truth among the Armenians was center even than has hitherto been supposed.

There were not less than a hundred persons in onstantinople, whom they should admit to their should they offer themselves; and there were thousands who might be considered as enlightened. There was also an appeal from that on, which had just been printed in a pamphlet, to furnish them with more means, so that these in might have the pleasure, not only of sowing the seed, but of reaping the harvest.

the great subject of missions brought into view things exceedingly vast, and things very minute and that in a remarkable degree; and Rev. Mr. Rogers offered the concluding prayer; after which, the meeting was closed with the doxology and

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Assau This country is represented by Mr. Brown, to e a most encouraging and inviting field; the people are in a great measure, civilized; a good por tion of them can already read; ten missionaries at least are greatly needed at this moment. A new station has been formed at Sibsagor, and others are proposed at Now-gong, Jorhath. Dibaru Gor-all of them places of great importance, as well as Jaipur.

A Conversion .- A youth of 14 or 15 years, Nid hi, a very intelligent lad, has evidently yielded his heart to God, and become a new creature He belongs to Mr. Cutter's family, and is an ap prentice to the printing business. It is the first instance of conversion among the Assamese. May

thousands follow it.

SIAM.

Mr. Dean writes from Bankok that his little burch had taken up a collection for Foreign Missions, on the first Sabbath of the year, amount ing to \$3,50. Several of the school children mong others, contributed, without solicitation.

A member of the church while distributing book in the bazanr, was taken up and thrown into a fil thy prison by the police officers, on the plea that he had not paid his tax. The Prince Chaw Fah ordered his release, and recognized the principle. hat being supported by the mission in teaching the children of the natives, without expense on their part, he should be exempt from paving the tax Thus the evil inflicted turns out to the furtherand

of the gospel. The wrath of man praises God. Tracts.-These are distributed by hundred mong the sugar boats from the country, congregated at Bankok. Parents and children live togeth in these boats, and a fine opportunity is afforded for conversation with whole families from all parts, as well as for the wide diffusion of the Tracts.

School .- Mrs. Dean has made a free translation of the history of Elijah into the Chinese lan guage-and the scholars are making encouraging progress in reading and writing English as wel as Chinese. Mr. Goddard has the superinten dance of the school at present, and will continu in charge of the English department, after some proposed changes in the regulations of the school shall have gone into effect.

Chinese Superstitions .- The Chinese support their deity to retire from the superintendance of earthly affairs during the Newyear's holidays, that he may enjoy the happiness of heaven-in other words, engage in dissipation and crime. His subjects improve the opportunity to give themselves up to all kinds of vice and folly.

The Church .- It numbers fifteen Chinese, and

of the A. B. C. F. M. and Mr. Driver of the Can-Mr. Dean says, "We regret to part with them, because their society is valued, and their labors much needed here; but we indulge the hope that they may do much at home to aid us in our efforts. We follow them with our prayers, while we de sire to commend them to the sympathies and kind attentions of our friends at home

WEST-AFRICA. The health of the mission has been good during the year, though Mrs. Crocker has deceased. The chool at Edina has been continued with very little interruption. Mr. Day has established another at Bexley, where ten native and fifteen American children have attended. Another is continue at Made Bli, where 8 scholars are making good which he does. The missionary says he is sure he progress. These schools afford increasing prospects of usefulness. Two years ago, it was diff cult to obtain boys, and almost impossible to procure girls for the schools; but now, more can be obtained of either sex, than can be supported give them their confidence, and acknowledge the truth. Among the Colonists societies are for

Grewany

Mr. Oncken prosecutes his labors with great dil ligence and success, notwithstanding the hindmace that have been thrown in his way. The church at Hamburg now numbers 135. The churches at Marburg, Othfresen and Oldenburg, as well a those at Langeland and Aalburg in Denmark, have experienced and still experience much persecution English Deputation that waited or the English missions. The awakening has been of Denmark were kindly received, and the decise ion of the court was more favorable than ha been feared, but yet not such that the brethren felt where a few years ago, the people were in such a themselves justified in accepting it. The church at Berlin receives new accessions, and Governmen nterposes no obstacles. At Munich 30 or 40 cor verts were ready to be baptised, and thence it i oped the gospel will penetrate Lithuania. Mr. O indefatigable-like Paul among the cities of Asia, a worthy example of the missionary spirit.

> Ojibicas .- The past year has witnessed but lit le advance in any respect. Mr. Bingham's labor. save been abundant, but owing to the re-introdu on of ardent spirits, they have been greatly him ore success. No ardent spirits are allowed the numbers 30. The native brethren are stedfast in the faith, and the prospect of future success is ve

Cherokees .- A Temperance meeting was held Sept. near Baties prairie, when between 30 and 40 signatures were added to those previously pledged to total abstinence. A memorial to the National Council was adopted praying for the enaction of a law prohibiting the introduction and sale of ardent spirits. Nearly the whole assembly signed it. Other moral improvements are in proess. The word of God has free course also, and

The Receipts of the Baptist Board for the

unth of October, were \$1,905,19 BENEVOLENCE OF NICHOLAS BROWN.

We have gathered some facts in relation to this ost liberal benefactor to science and religion from the interesting Discourse of Pres. Wayland, deliv and soon after Mr. Brown's decease. In the conprehension and extent of his charities, he deserves o be ranked with the Phillipses, Boudinots and quirers may be looked after; and so that they and Bartletts, of other States. It is truly refreshing to be made acquainted with the deeds and charities Dr. Jenks addressed the meeting, showing that God will raise up like friends for those of our Colleges and institutions which are vet unendowed

> Mr. Brown was born in Providence, R. I. April 4 1769. He was a descendant of Chad Brown, one of the company that fled with Roger Williams from Massachusetts. His father, Nicholas Brown was one of four brothers, " whose comprehensiv views and mercantile energy contributed so largel to the prosperity " of Providence. Mr. Brown gradnated at Brown University, then Rhode Island College, in 1786. From 1796 to 1825, he was treasurer of the Corporation. For more than half a century, till his last illness, he was never absent from any meeting of the Corporation. Before 1804 ne presented the College with a law library of considerable value. In that year, he gave \$5000 for tion voted that the College be known by the nam of " Brown University." In 1823, he erected, solely at his own expense, the second College building, ow known by the name of " Hope College." In 1829, the University were put in possession of a omplete philosophical apparatus by the liberality of Mr. Brown, and of his brother-in-law, Mr. Ives In 1835, Mr. Brown erected a building for a library and chapel, called "Manning Hall," and gove \$10,000 for the purchase of books. The whole amount given by him on this occasion fell little short of \$30,000. In 1839, he tendered to the Corporation three valuable lots of land as sites for President's house, and an additional College edice, together with \$10,000 towards the erection o the College building, and the improvement of the adjacent grounds. In his last will, he made sever-I donations of land and other property to th

College. Munificent as these gifts were, still they were, y no means, his only charities. "He was er lowed in an unusual degree," says Dr. Wayland, with largeness of mind. A plan or an enterprise was attractive to him, other things being equal, in proportion to its extensiveness." Before the exisence of the American Tract Society, he had pub lished, at his own expense, some of the most im-pressive sermons of Pres. Edwards, as well as some ther small practical theological works, for gratuious distribution. From the commencement of that Society to his death, he was one of its most liberal supporters. The sums which he either gave, or else lent without hope of re-payment, towards the ouilding of churches, and the endowment in every part of our country of colleges and academies, mounted, probably, to thousands of dollars annually. In 1837, Messrs. Brown and Ives gave to the Providence Athenaeum, a valuable site of land for an edifice, \$6,000 towards defraying the expenses of its erection, and \$4,000 towards the purchase of books, on condition that the citizens of Providence should contribute \$14,000 more. This was done, and a noble institution, with about 10,000 volume of books, and a handsome edifice is the result.

Mr. Brown was ardently attached to the do

great delight. His habitual companions were the | plored, by the other it is felt. Study makes one hopefully converted to God, and vorks of Pres. Edwards, Owen, Baxter and Dod-Fraternal feelings.—In view of the departure of dridge. Through the whole of his protracted ill-Mr. Orr of the Presbyterian Board, of Mr. Travelli ness, he exhibited a patience under suffering, a resignation to the will of God, and a reliance for salvation on the merits of the Redeemer which gave the most cheering assurance that death has introduced him to a blissful immortality. He died Sept. 27, 1841, in the seventy-third year of his age.

LONDON JEWS' SOCIETY.

This Society finds great difficulty in procuring dequate laborers. After an existence of 30 years it has not been able, at any one time, to obtain 50 missionaries. It has now only about 40 laborers According to an appeal, which the Committee have lately issued, the mission in the Holy Land requires help; the tens of thousands of Jews on the North Coast of Africa have only three missionaries: the Jews of Greece, Moldavia, Wallachia, the East and West Indies, have not one; the fields of Asia Minor, are totally uncultivated; the 1,700,000 Jews of the Russian provinces are left without a single preacher. The Society needs, first, graduates of the universities, who are prepared for ordination or clergymen already ordained, in order to stand as pastor at the head of every mission; and second, believing Israelites, who, possessed of Rabbinic learning, require instruction in Christian theology, as well as gentile Christians, who, though anxious to devote themselves to the service of the Jewish by reflection. Faith grows stronger as we repeat Mission, have not hitherto had an opportunity of making the necessary acquirements. and class, particularly, the Society has commenced the Hebrew College. " Now, then," say the committee, " is the precious moment; now is the accepted time for proclaiming salvation. The mystery of God appears to develop itself with rapidity -the old fortress of Rabbinism totters; and the Jewish nation already wavers between the gospel and infidelity." Rev. F. C. Ewald, missionary Tunis, says that there are great numbers of Jews residing on the coast from Morocco to Egypt. He estimates the number in the empire of Morocco at 300,000; in the regency of Tunis, from 150,000 to 200,000; at the city of Tripoli 3,000; in Algiers 7,000; Constantine 6,000, etc. They speak the Arabic and Hebrew languages. They are governed by their own laws, with the exception of those residing in the French possessions. They are a very laborious class of people; they being in fact, the only working class.

SLAVE TRADE IN ABVSSINIA

Mr. Isenberg, of the Church Missionary Society speaks of a brisk commerce in slaves, which is car ried on in some portions of Abyssinia. The people of one district, Tadjurra, deal chiefly in slaves The price which they get at Mocha, is from thirty o 60 dollars each. It is supposed that as many as 2000 are sold every year. avan, which had 132 slaves, most of them girls. varying in age from eight to twenty years. It was away from their homes, and driven at the rate of the camels' pace. All went on foot, each carrying her water in a jar made of an excavated melo besides a small supporter for the head, which serves When any of them were overfatigued, or ha glarified. "The prospect of the extension of feet torn, or were sick, they were driven on by e Redeemer's kingdom among the Cherokees, and scolding and beating. In fact, the merchants paid pecially in our own denomination, is in a high far more regard to their camels, than to their slaves

GOOD PREACHING.

Certain of the disciples are always hearing good preaching. It is difficult to catch them out of temper with what they have heard, after any evangelical sermon from any quarter. The secret is, they are always hungering after the truth. And they have not learned the art, so common of late, to be captious, critical and over-nice about the mode in which it reaches them. TRUTH is an angel of such beauty and loveliness, that when she slights at their whether she came in a coach and four, or in somess pretending vehicle. They are in such straits for spiritual food, that they will receive it thankfully at any man's hands.

We do not think we wish certain disciples harm when we wish they might be seized with a raving appetite for the sincere milk of the word. It would ot burt them " to pant after it as the hart panteth after the water brooks, and to long for it as in a dry and thirsty land where no water is." Then would they rejoice over crumbs, if they could not get loaves; and very coarse food and humbly served would gladden them

Some are always in trouble about the preaching they have, because what appetite they are blessed with, has respect not to the repast, but the dishes on which it is served, and the waiters who bring They crave not the "butter," but the "lordly founding a professorship of oratory and belles let. dish." Their longings are not for spiritual food, but for a splendid table, and genteel attendance Hence they have multiplied sorrows over their poor preaching. The raven that feeds these prophets has not the right color; if he only had white wings, or had a tuft of red feathers on his head; or if he was some other sort of a bird, then they would be satisfied. And they are of a good mind to starve, because they cannot be gratified in the thing. They do starve. You can see them pine and languish till they are the leanest kine in Zion They stalk about like spectres. "It is their poo

preaching," they say, "that kills them."

We will not rebuke them with a sharp denial, as nuch inclined; but we do sincerely may know what spiritual hunger is. This would cure them. And when they were well again they would be happy men. And their pastor would be

RELIGIOUS MEDITATION.

We fear that this important duty is very much eglected among Christians of the present day. There are so many periodicals and books to be read, and so many things to be done, that their minds are so taken up that they know little of devont religious meditation

Many do nothing of this for the alledged want of time; others, perhaps, from not knowing its value in promoting the power of piety; others, possibly, rom a dread of the views they might thus be led to take of the defect of their own characters; and others still, because it requires an effort which they are too slothful to make.

Meditation is not reading. I read when I cause my eye to run over the written or printed page for the purpose of receiving the thoughts presented there. I meditate when the visible symbols of thought pass out of sight, and I hold the thoughts themselves before my mind. I consider their relation to each other-to other subjects-to myself-to God-to other beings. I am not gathering thought by reading; but am making thoughts already received, impressive and affecting to my heart, by

keeping them stedfastly before it. Meditation is not studying. Studying is a mere intellectual operation. It addresses the head ; medtrines of the Reformation, and studied them with itation affects the heart. By the one truth is ex- awakened and converted. 20 or 30 have been of unsearchable riches."

equainted with the attributes of God. Meditat gives them power to awake the emotions of the heart. By study, I perceive the harmony of divine revelation with the wants and circumstances of man. By meditation, my heart is affected by the peace. 2. They are supplied with ministers who wisdom and goodness that every where shines in preach Christ and Him crucified. 3. No great the truths of that revelation.

Isaac knew the value of meditation as he went 4. It is a time of general health. 5. God has al. forth at eventide for that purpose. David knew its ready commenced the work in some of our clurch value as he practiced it night and day. Paul knew es. These are doubtless good reasons. And these its worth as he charged it upon Timothy as an important part of his preparation for his sacred work. Meditation gives divine truth a deeper and stronger hold upon the heart. By reading merely, reli gious truths do indeed pass into the mind, but they nay pass away without impression. But meditation grasps and retains them till their power is It drives the ploughshare deep into the

Meditation helps to resist temptation. By in creasing the practical power of truth over the heart, it arms it for the conflict. It so occupies the mind with sacred things that the vacancy so favorable to Satan's assaults does not occur. Tares are kept out by keeping the measure full of wheat.

Every Christian grace is nourished by meditation. The fire of love to God burns, while we muse upon his infinite excellence. Hope grows brighter as we familiarize ourselves with its glorious objects over attempts to realize eternal things. Humility is the offspring of much self-reflection

How much then is lost for want of deep and seus meditation on religious themes. There is infancy, where there might be spiritual manhood. bread : yea, oil out of the rock, and honey out of the flinty rock. The Scriptures seem obscure and dark, and shed but feeble twilight on the soul, and are comparatively unprofitable, when, by due meditation, they might become the strong meat of a hungry mind, and pour a flood of radiance on its mora

DO SOMETHING ABOUT A REVIVAL. There needs to be a different state of religiou

feeling, reader, in your community. The church perfect enthusiasm. The parting scene, at the slumbers, and souls are perishing. You see and feel this-feel it to some extent. But you, yourself, see things only as in the indistinctness of twilight. Something ought to be done, and done by urself as well as by others. But you are at a loss deep regrets at parting, in a flood of tears what to do. There are so many things that seem call for your attention at once, that you are con fused. You think of one thing, then another sug gests itself, and thought flies to that. So the mind ons the round of a multitude of things, without fustaning firmly on any Hones emotion that hegan to rise as you held one thing before you, is attered and divided ; is thus weakened, and finalv comes to nothing. A day and a week passes in this way. You are dissatisfied at accomplishing othing. That self-reproach rouses you efforts, which end as before, and nothing is done.

Now take a different course. Beware of this dirision and diversion of thought. Do one thing at a ime. That part of your duty in regard to a revival which next presents itself forcibly before you. enter into that, and that alone for a certain period. For example, you reproach yourself for having so fore the mind. Ponder upon that one point. Reflect upon the worth of souls. Upon the horrors of couragements of God's word to labor for souls-the mes you have neglected favorable opportunities of seeking their good-the present probable condition of some who have passed into eternity, who ere once your associates and under your influence Fix thought on such themes as these. Carry your self-accusations before the mercy scat-accuse and delegate from each church, and to exercise no ourself in the presence of God, and confess the dious guilt to him.

Here is one thing. Attend to this one thing. Do not be diverted to others. However imports other things may be, that thing is the most important now. And following the course now advised, you will do one thing, and it will be done thorughly. You will have that one thing, the love of by the subject. You are in this way likely to be numbled for your past guilt in neglecting souls-to have a deeper sense of their worthawakened to animated and earnest efforts for their

Perhaps some other subject lies with weight upor perhaps words, between you and some brother in the church. You do not feel satisfied about your own osition in the affair. You think there is much blame on the other side; yet you are not at ease with the past you have borne in the matter. Now do not be diverted from this subject. There may but this one thing should now take precedence of all others. This is something definite. And it is something that lies directly in the way of the attainment of that state of moral feeling in you that is essential to your preparation for the coming of the Holy Spirit. Do not lose sight of this thing by suffering an hundred other things to rush upor your mind and take up its thoughts. Dispose of this matter, just as you think would please God, before you take another step. "First be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." Seek an interview, and be the first to confess frankly, fully and sincerely the wrong in the matter, of which you are conscious in yourself You will then disarm him. Your words may melt his heart, and he too will confess. All hardness will be done away, and each of you with unburder ed hearts, and with new life and zeal, may engage n promoting the work of God.

Do some one thing at least about a revival Whatever it be that seems to press your con science, do not rest till that matter is disposed n the best possible manner. In doing this, you will clear your own path of difficulties; will banish the darkness of your own mind; will animate your own prayers; will set a spirit-stirring exam ple to others; will gain a sweet satisfaction to you own mind that you are not withholding your beendeavors to cause the increase of Zion's glory Therefore do something, some one thing-do it a once-do it thoroughly. And the thus doing of that one thing may have a most important influence in promoting the work of revival. It will certainly have a most happy tendency to prom the revival of religion in your own heart

The Philadelphia Christian Observer states that there have recently been five instances of con version from Popery, in that city, in connection with the lectures supported by the Protestant As

The same paper states, that God's Spirit is pov erfully at work in the congregation worshipping i Pencada church, Del. under the pastoral care of Rev. James McIntire. The people of God are humbled, revived, and animated, and sinners are

The Editor of the Observer gives the following reasons for immediate effort and prayer, to restore the prosperity of Zion. 1. Our churches are at estions in politics now agitate the public m are many others even better, which will readily suggest themselves to the mind of every one who prays sincerely that God would revive his work.

BRIEF NOTICES,

Gov. Buchasas.- The death of this intrepid friend of Africa, is an event that will call forth many tears. The Colonists of Liberia will feel that "a great man has fallen," and that feeling will find a mournful response in the hearts of thousands who have marked his course in the administration of the affairs of the Colony. He was truly a great man-fearless in danger, prompt and judicious in measures, always aiming at the acco the benevolent end of his mission. He has fallen in the prime of life, and in the midst of usefulness, while moulding the character of a generation which forms the germ of a future African Common wealth, that one day will compare advantageously with the most respectable commonwealths of our own country. His name will be had in everlasting remembrance, as one of the able and disinterested friends of Africa and humanity.

THE MENDIANS .- \$1,348,33 were raised at a eeting of the friends of the Mendians in Fa mington, Conn. on the eve of their departure from the place of their last eight month dence. \$500 of this were given by one gentle men, \$400 by four others and \$150 by gentle. men of Bristol and New Britain, and the rest hy general contribution. A gentleman present says, that Cinque, " addressed the audience in his native language in a most powerful manner, for about twenty minutes. His eloquence exceeds any man's we ever heard, filling his hearers with canal boat which conveyed them to New-Haven, at 5 o clock in the morning, is described as having been tender in the extreme. "Speaking was out of the question; they could only express their

THE SABBATH.-When Sir W. W. Wynn, a Welch Nobleman, lately came to age, as is usual on such occasions, a magnificent feast was given to a multitude of noble and honorable guests. the following Sabbath morning, some of these guests proposed to visit this place and that, to examine various objects of interest and curwithin the distance of 20 miles. The worthy Baronet said to them, " My good friends, I have made it a rule of this house, never to be departed from that no horse or servant leaves my stable yard on a Sunday, for any other purpose, than that of conveying to church such persons as are unable to walk. "Of course this cut short all the speculations of his guests."

posed in New-Hampshire, within a given district by a number of ministers and delegates embraced the Hollis Association, on the basis of similar hodies in Connecticut. It will be composed of course only of such churches as choose to consociate for the specific purpose of forming a sort of permanent council, with authority to transact all judicate all cases of difficulty and discipline that cannot be settled by individual churches among themselves. It is to be composed of a minister The simple object of the arrangement i al benefit of the churches-exempting them from the necessity of calling occasional councils, and giving them the advantage of a permanent one

The contributions of Rev. Mr. Barnes's church, Philadelphia, to the A. B. C. F. M. this year, amount to \$5,500. Last year, the same church ntributed \$3,500. Let all other churches do likewise, and Heaven will pour out a blessing on the American Zion, that there shall not be room here to receive it-but it shall overflow upon the dominions of Paganism.

The Seneca Indians who have been cheated out f their lands in New-York-(lands guaranteed to nem from time to time by the United States)-by certain Company who had the address to bring the U.S. Government into their plans for despoiling them of their property-have called for a re-inestigation of the subject. The treaty it seems had not been signed by the President-and it had not by underhanded measures. Lands worth \$20 an ere were conveyed away for \$2 an acre-not by the consent of the regular chiefs, but by forged sigstures, and bribery and corruption. Success to the poor defeated Indian, we say, in proving and defending his just claims, against the unbe cupidity of those whose only virtue lies in a white

A Society is formed in England, and another in Scotland, for publishing the works of the fathers and reformers of the English church, cheaply and vet elegantly. An annual subscriber of twenty shillings, obtains the works of Ridley, Sandys, Pilkington, and Hutchinson, printed at the Cambridge Pitt press-Works that in any other way, must cost many pounds. No copies are thrown off except for subscribers. A good hint for some enterprising American publisher.

Lady Colebrooke, wife of the Lieut. Gov. of New-Brunswick, has called a meeting of the ladies of Fredericton, for the formation of a Society to relieve the wants of the poor during the approaching winter. £30 were subscribed at the meeting, ofter an appropriate address by his Excellency.

The Synod of Canada, connected with the church of Scotland, has six Presbyteries, containing eighty congregations-a very large proportion of them destitute of the labors of a Pastor; energetic and faithful ministers are much needed, and loudly called for by the churches.

It is a peculiarity in the mode of study at the University of Virginia, that a student may pass directly through the course of study, without being subjected to the hindrance of classmates less indus trious or apt than himself. The arbitrary arrange ment of classes, is not maintained. Every studen nowever, is subjected to severe tests, and is compelled to make thorough attainments. The indo lent are subject to appropriate discipline, and even expulsion.

A late writer says of the Assembly's Catechism. tit is a string of goodly pearls, each of which is in itself a treasure, and the whole united, a mine

NEW PU THE SCHOOL AND FA If a new device, it from a family and scho

class of words that ca definition; and 2. St words as the young moped to comprehend; between these classed duced into this volume portant peculiarity of roduction of illustration used in the large wo This, in addition to the given, stamps the " far with a value that below kind we have met wi and as every reader wi have never before me to the purposes of the have never thought it book at all in that d gives us wholly new strikes us as fitted ber fore met with, to giv thorough and accura mother tongue. On to ensure its populatity

SOMERVILLE HALL; make home happy. New York; D. App & Brewster. 1841. The volume conta rising tide"-both, be: great moral principles mestic enjoyment; tion against the sin and wine; both too are car tive, and affect perhaps not be readily reached of the " Temperance T

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THE CONNEXION BETWEE Two Lectures, by Mar of Williams College. Boston; Tappan & De Without claiming the ent on the distinguis lege, it may be allowed a alike creditable to b which he presides. A power too, in philosop and elegance in co thought and large intel not their rivals among They are published to elegant and finished.

GENS FROM THE WORKS O tive of various passages 320, 12mo. New-York Boston; Crocker & Bret This volume is very ne executed, as are all the Published under the dir of general literature and the society for promoting may be relied upon as no les than beautiful. It has not mer, or Calmet, or Burd large part of what is most w those authors, together v from more recent travellers and for those who cannot collections of facts, illustrat enstoms, the natural history

ELEMENTS OF PLANE GEO N. H. L. Hamilton. Bo The first impression chools, is, that the hinder the second, that the pri ert; and the third, that the eatly, diligently, and success station and the benefit of N

life constantly referred to it

THE VICAR OF WAREFIEL New-York; D. Appleto Another of the miniat with great beauty and t thousands in former days, n tays in his advertisement faults in this thing," but th ties also-and if men canno the Lord and do good " exc

have fiction such as this.

NEW-ENGLAND-HER CH

y.-Under this title we have

ed before the societies of re-herst College, and the Univ their anniversaries, 1841; Philadelphia. Having he Philadelphia. Having hear of the ear, some months ago our eye now sees it. The ion of our own pencillings owings forth of the future, confessed, prepare us to rec the strains of lofty eloquene yet, our wishes that all he ind true, incline us to believ mpressions, that it may be acredulity to some stubbo ought to yield before the fettion kindled up by the lig quaintance with history. N maintance with history. thropy requires us to yield or the character of our ances tring—their indomitable co ets enterprise ; nor are we : he character of the present scendants, and question t England over other portions of it due, to anticipate future

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soble destiny; but there is

ring wickedness still trium

d prayer, to restore ar churches are at ified. 3. No great h. 5. God has alme of our churcheasons. And there

which will readily of every one who revive his work. CES. of this intrepid Liberia will feel

d that feeling will earts of thousands he administration was truly a great accomplishment of on. He has fallen of a generation African Common advantageously onwealths of our and disinterested

were raised at a endians in Far their departure ht months' re n by one gentle \$150 by gentleand the res leman present audience in his erful manner, for uence exceeds his hearers with g scene, at the to New-Haven, ribed as bating peaking was out express their of tears."

W. Wynn, a age, as is usual feast was given le guests. e of these nd that, to exand curiosity worthy Bar-. I have made departed from, stable yard on n that of con are unable to all the specula-

given district tes embraced be composed of se to consocito transact all discipline that hurches among of a minist to exercise no nes grant to if ent is the mutuing them from manent one.

nes's church, M. this year, same church er churches do out a blessing on all not be room erflow upon the

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md another in of the fathers ch, cheaply and riber of twenty y, Sandys, Pilt the Cambridge r way, must cost own off except me enterprising

> Lieut. Gov. of of the ladies f a Society to the approach the meeting,

ntaining eighty rtion of them energetic and

study at the may pass diwithout being ates less indus-itrary arrange-Every studen s, and is com-The indo ne, and eves

. Catechism. of which is ted, a mine

The Friends of Dartmonth College, are attempting to arise \$30,000, to entarge their library, promoting to arise \$30,000, to entarge their library promoting \$30,000, to entarge \$30,000, we never thought it of consequence to use such a book at all in that department; but this volume gives us wholly new views on the subject, and trikes us as fitted beyond any thing we have before met with, to give our children and youth a thorough and accurate acquaintance with their mother tongue. One thing only is wanting to ensure its populatity with thousands-a firm and durable binding-a little thing indeed in itselfbut great, in its consequences.

Somenville Hall; or, hints to those who would make home happy. By Mrs. Ellis. pp. 174. New York; D. Appleton & Co. Boston; Crocker & Brewster. 1841.

The volume contains another tale, entitled "the sing tide"-both, beautifully illustrative of those great moral principles that lie at the foundation of omestic enjoyment; and intended as an admonion against the sin and folly of tarrying long at the nine; both too are captivating as well as instrucive, and affect perhaps, a class of readers that canthe readily reached by the more direct address of the " Temperance Tale."

THE CONNEXION BETWEEN TASTE AND MORALS; Two Lectures, by Mark Hopkins, D. D. President of Williams College. Second edition. pp. 63, Seo. Boston; Tappan & Dennet. 1241.

Without claiming the honor of sitting in judg-

e society for promoting Christian Knowledge," it since united with the different churches, and a few who entertained hopes have not yet united anywhere. Our Methodist and Baptist brethren united with us in the work and shared in the blessings; a great degree of harmony prevailed among us, and flose authors, together with much, gathered up from more recent travellers of undoubted credibility. It is a volume of great value for the young, tad for those who cannot command more extensive. maybe relied upon as no less authentic and valuable,

wings forth of the future, does not, it must be confessed, prepare us to receive in their full force

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

We have received a letter from Rev. N. B. Purinton, of Warren, Trumbull co., O., giving an account of a revival in that place, in connection with the labors of Rev. I. T. Avery. He says:

"The last Sabbath will long be remembered with gratitude by multitudes here. On that day seventy persons united with the church on profession of their faith, and commemorated the dying love of the Saviour. A large number have also connected themselves with the Methodist church. The work still continues, and the attention of the community is awakened to the great subject of salvation. The meetings at the Presbyterian church have been characterised by an unusual stillness and solemnity. The design of the preaching was to instruct the mind and enforce the performance of duty, rather than to inflame the passions. Previously to the commencement of the meeting, the churches here were in a cold and backshidden state; but by the faithful exhibition of truth, Christians soon felt that they had left their first love, and were led to the foot of the cross. The Spirit was then poured out, and sinners were found inquiring 'what they should do to be saved.'

The Rev. D. Clary of Beloit, Wiskonsan, writes what they should do to be saved."

The Rev. D. Clary of Beloit, Wiskonsan, writes

what they should do to be saved.

The Rev. D. Clary of Beloit, Wiskonsan, writes as follows:

"My labors commenced one year ago this day, and the only indications given of a revival until the latter part of winter were, the restlessness of many under the exhibition of truth, the increased spirit of prayer among Christians—and especially among the sisters—an increased determination on the part of God's people to be more faithful, and in a measure of faith manifested by some who viewed God as near, and who heard "the sound of His doings as in the tops of the mulberry trees." On the week before communion, the first Sabbath in March, the whole church was visited by some of the brethren, for religious conversation and prayer. At the communion, there was some interest, and for two weeks after it meetings were held nearly every evening at private houses for prayer, confession and exhortation; evening lectures were then given for a week or two; and considerable visiting from house to house was done, and in all these more more marked to the same of the sa Without claiming the honor of sitting in judgment on the distinguished head of Williams College, it may be allowed us to say, that the Lectures with which he has here favored the public, are like creditable to him and the institution over which he presides. As specimens of "Taste" and power too, in philosophical disquisition, of beauty and elegance in composition, and of expansive thought and large intellectual resources, we know set their rivals among American productions. They are published too, in a style uncommonly expant and finished.

This volume is very neatly and even elegantly treated, as are all the issues of the same press. Published under the direction of the Committee of general literature and education, appointed by the society for promoting Christian Knowledge," it was been and the first Sabbath in May the society for promoting Christian Knowledge," it was been and the first sabbath in May they are lied upon as no less authentic and youghles. proportion of persons of influence-some have

the relative place where the proposal of the second of the religious feeling has been low indeed. During the past summer, and especially nutumn, the low state of the church seemed to rest with increasing, and at length, oppressive weight upon the minds of a few praying individuals. We appointed a weekly clurch conference, which was attended by increasing numbers, and continued with such increasing numbers, and continued with such increasing interest, that the thought of extending them into a series of continuous meetings was suggested. About the first of November, the Rev. C. Parker, Worcester, Mass., happened, providentially, in the vicinity, and having had large experience in such efforts, we immediately availed ourselves of his aid. Our meetings commenced, and the result has been surprising and wonderful, and so far as we can now judge, glorious. The preaching was almost exclusively performed by Br. Parker. We pursued no measures but the clear and systematic address of truth to the understanding, and impressive appeals to the consciences of men—insult has been surprising and wonderful, and so far as we can now judge, glorious. The preaching the strains of lofty eloquence that flow so copically from the heart and pen of our brother—and yet, our reiskes that all he says were exactly just and true, incline us to believe, against our previous impressions, that it may be so, and to impute our impressions, that it may be so, and to impute our impressions, that it may be so, and to impute our impressions, the tit may be so, and to impute our impressions, the tit may be so, and to impute our impressions, the tit may be so, and to impute our impressions, the tit may be so, and to impute our impressions, the tit may be so, and to impute our impressions, the tit may be so, and to impute our impressions, the tit may be so, and to impute our impressions, the state of the present generation of many impressions, the state of the present generation of their impedants, and question the subject of religion or conduct. The work has been singularly characterized by an impression as a savingly characterized by an impression and the subject of religion or conduct. The work has been singularly characterized by an impression and the subject of religion or conduct. The work has been singularly characterized by an impression of the earth; much less in due, to anticipate future deteriorations, and the found of the present generation of their impressive proceeded side by side. None have been frightened; all have had time for reflection in the superiority of New-lingland over other portions of the earth; much less in due, to anticipate future deteriorations, and tage to the land of our birth and education an ignore of the suppressive proceeded in the state of the present generation of the earth; but had solved to the them to his house, and give them resonance of the present generation of their individual, who called himself a comprador, was a found to the superiority of New-lingland over other portions of the earth; much less in due, to anticipate future deteriorations, and the sup

Per the Boston Recorder.

Dedication.—A new and elegant house of worship, erected during the past season by the Evangelical Society in Lancaster, was dedigated to God on the Ist inst. The day was delightful, the concurse large, the exercises appropriate and impressive. The neighboring clergy were generally present case receives the title immediately upon his birth.

The neighboring clergy were generally present, and participated in the services. Many of their people were also there to rejoice with this infant church and society in the joyous event. The services founded on Acts 5: 20. "Go, stand and speak in the temple to the people all the words of this life."

It is stated by the United Service Gazette that the amount of public loss by the late fire at the Tower of London has been greatly exagerated. According to an estimate which has been made of the value of ordnance stores destroyed, it amounts to only £176,000, and the cost of re-erecting the buildings is stated at £30,000, making a total of £226,000.

The conferences for a commercial treaty between France and Belgium were renewed, and it was stated that importive modifications of their respective tariffs of customs duties were in contemplation, for the encouragement of the Belgian and woollen manufactures on the one hand, and the visital power of evangelical truth—admirably adapted to their respective tariffs of customs duties were in contemplated in the services of the custom of the truth of the customs duties were in contemplated in the services of the custom of the truth of the truth of the customs of their respective tariffs of customs duties were in contemplated in the services of the custom of the truth of their respective tariffs of customs duties were in contemplated in the services of the custom of the truth of their respective tariffs of customs duties were in contemplated in the services of the custom of the truth of the respective tariffs of customs duties were in contemplated in the services of the custom of the truth of their respective tari trained assistance from the Mass. Miss. Society. Their circumstances, in this respect, are not essentially different from those under which the first (the present Unitarian) church in this town passed the period of its infancy, an hundred and fifty years ago. Among the old papers in our State house, I find an interesting memorial from "John Houghton in behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Lancaster," dated Oct. 13, 1627, praying the General Court for "advice and help in the procuring and settlement of a minister," alleging that they could not otherwise secure that object. In answer, it was "Voted, That, for encouraging and enabling the said town to get a minister, there be twenty pounds paid out of the public treasury of this Province to the minister who shall be procured to live there for the first year."

J. S. C.

at Canton. Business was at a stand still, the city having been completely drained of money. Of the Chinese ransom, 2,500,000 dollars were sent in the

Bank Frauds.—We learn that on Saturday it was discovered that there was a defalcation in the account of H. B. Odiorne, Teller of the Eagle Bank in this city. It was ascertained on investigation that he had been improperly using the funds of the Bank, by loaning money on securities pledged with him. It is apprehended, from the result of such examination of the accounts as time has allowed, that the Bank will lose from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars.

that the balls thousand dollars.

The Atlas gives the following additional particulars connected with the Bank defalcation mentioned

thousand domais.

The Atlas gives the following additional particulars connected with the Bank defalcation mentioned from the first year.

Installed, at Rye, N. H. on the 1st. inst., Rev. Installed, at Rye, N. H. on the 1st. inst., Rev. Arks F. McEwks, recently of Topsfield, Mass. atroductory Exercises by Rev. Mr. Eldridge, of Hampton. Sermon by Rev. Charles Walker, of Wells, Me. Charge by Rev. Mr. French, of North-Hampton. Fellowship of Churches by Rev. S. M. Clarke, of Greenland — Comm.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

Arkival of the Acadia—Fifteen days Later from England. The Steam Ship Acadia arrived here on Tuesday afternoon. The Acadia had an extremely rough passage, from heavy gales. The length of the passage was 18 days. She has brought 46 passengers. London papers to the afternoon of Nov. 18, and Liverpool to the 19th.

The event which has excited the highest degree of interest throughout Great Britain is the birth of a content of the content of their metarious transactions. It is understood that Mr. Cook of the above named firm is in New York, and that Thompson has absconded—Daily 3dc.

Supreme Judicial Court—Heavy damages against Supreme Judicial Court—Heavy damages against

curve in Beverly, and was not discovered till just curve in Beverly, and was not discovered till just as the train was approaching; by great exertion on the part of the engineer and brakemen, the train was stopped, but only a few feet before reaching the body. We are informed that the same individual is seen almost daily to visit Salem, and here procure his liquor, and then to return to his friends in a state of the most helpless intoxication. In case of death who would have been answerable for the offence?—Salem Observer.

Attempt at Robbery.—We learn by Mr. Hatch's Express, that an attempt was made last evening, about ten o'clock, to rob the Merchant's Bank, in New Bedford. The keys of the bank were taken from the Cashier's bed-room, in the evening. On being shortly missed, the Cashier went to the Bank accompanied by an officer, who was stationed at the door, while the Cashier entered at a window, and impediately receded up stairs, where he the door, while the Cashier entered at a window, and immediately proceeded up stairs, where he found the fellow busily at work in the Directors' room, trying to get into the vault. On seeing the cashier, he made a rush at the window, but was seized by the cashier, and a desperate struggle ensued. The robber finally made his escape by jumping from the window, leaving behind all his tools, and a pistol with six revolving barrels, all of which were loaded!

Horrid Affair.—A Mississippi paper gives an account of the murder of a whole family, named Welson, at a small village called Hainsville. The atrorcious act was committed by a negro slave, in revenge for some small chastisement he received at the hands of one of the family, whom he immediately killed with a broad axe, and followed up the set by alwaying the sister, the father the mother. act by slaying the sister, the father, the mother, and an infant child.

TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS OF THE

BOSTON RECORDER.

Agreeably to a previous announcement, on the first of January ensuing, the establishment of the Boston Recorder is to pass into the hands of the subscriber.

In assuming the publication of a paper which has been so long and so intimately associated with the interests of Evangelical Religion, the subscriber deems it inaumbent upon him to state, that while he contemplates such improvements as are suggested by the spirit and exigences of the times, he designs to make no change in the general character of the paper; that his aim will be to inculcate with earnestness, and with all the ability which he can bring to his aid, the same long-settled principles of truth which the Recorder has advocated for more than a quarter of a century; that, disclaiming the spirit of controversy, and having no favorite theories to urge, his great object will be to promote a mutual understanding and brotherly love among all the true followers of Christ; that regarding novelties, in doctrine and in practice, with distrust, his purpose is that the Recorder shall still be found in the ways where it, can see and point out the old paths, in which alone men can walk with safety and confiert; and he

Recorder shall still be found in the ways where it can see and point out the old paths, in which alone men can walk with safety and comfort; and he is enabled to promise that such assistance has been secured as will enhance the value of the paper, and entitle it to the confidence and support of the religious public.

Special care will be taken, through correspondents in various quarters, and other facilities which will be secured, to give the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence. The regular and very successful line of steam packets between Liverpool and Boston will afford great advantages for obtaining the freshest foreign advices; and particular attention will be devoted to the valuable and interesting information which will be procured from this source.

ils source.

The paper will be enlarged to an ample, though
ot inconvenient, size; and such other improvenents will be made in its typography as good taste

ments will be made in its typography as good taste may suggest.

Without further detail at this time, the subscriber pledges brimself that no efforts shall be spared to render the Recorder, in all respects, worthy of support; and he respectfully solicits the countenance and aid of his friends and the religious community.

ferdinand andrews. Bostos, Nov. 19, 1841.

N. B. Those gentlemen who have hitherto net-ed as agents for the Recorder, are invited to con-The terms of the Recorder will be the same

The terms of the Recorder will be the same as heretofore. To single subscribers \$2,50 in advance. Companies in the country, taking five or more copies, and paying for all in advance at one time, may receive the paper for \$2,00 cach.

Clergymen and others who will forward the names of five new Subscribers, with \$10 in advance, may receive a copy of the Recorder for one year, as a compensation.

NOTICES.

MENDON AMOUNTAINN.—The Chergymen composing this body, are respectfully motified, that their next meeting will be held at the Dwelling of the Subscriber, on Tuesday, the 21st incl. at 4 o'clock P. M. Midrow, Dec. 1, 1841.

Medicay, Dec. 1, 1841.

D. Santono, Seride

The Executive Committee of the Mass. Miss. Society, will hold a quarterly meeting on Tuesday, the 18th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. at Perkins & Marcin's Committee Room, 116 Washington street, Boston. J. S. Class, See'ry Mass. Miss. Soc. Boston, Dec. 9, 1841.

NOTHERS

Boston, Dec. 9, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Annual Fair of the Massachasetts Female Essaceptation Society, will commence on Tuesday, the 14th inst., in the Teement Hall, corder of Tremont and Brooms-field streets, under the Boston Misseum, and will routinue three or four days. A rich variety of articles, suitable for Christians and New Year's Presents will be offered for asle. The proceeds will be devoted to the henefit of the Amistad Africans, the improvement of the Free colored population, and the slave generally. This is the New Organization Society, being composed of those who have separated from the Old Organization, on account of its perversion of the Anti-Slavery cause to other ends.

Y OUTH'S COMPANION—Published Weekly, at the Office of the Buston Reservier. Price, One Dollar in advance.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WERE'S NOMBER.

The Wedding, (With a Picture.) The Story of Rocksy.
Story of Frederick Haydyn. Recollections of the Past—No.
2.—The Institute Little Boy. The Other Cap. A Fat Boy and Crazy Woman. Juvenile Benevolence. Boy who Wanted a New Heart. The Huried Child. A Grandfather. A Deaf and Dumb Brother and Sister. Obituary. The Boy and his Angel.

A letter from a genticum in the case, or Mov. 1841, says:—
"Of the Youth's Companion, my daughter was a delighted,
"Of the Youth's Companion, my daughter was a delighted,
profited, and constant reader for several years. When she
saw me returning from the Office, with her little paper in my
hand, her eyes would spacely, and she sacer laid it down, unless called off, till she had read it through."

CARDS.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the Receipt of Serty fice Dollars, from an unknown friend, to procure a Silver
numerous Service, for the German United Lutheran and
formed Society.

George Kener, Pastor.

Batton, Dre. 8, 1841.

ERRATUM .- In the last Recorder 2d page, 2d column, line

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Benjamin Kingsbury, formerly of Newbury, of the firm of Thomas bennie & Son, 49.

At the Pearl Street House, on the 24th oil. Rev. James R. Wheelock, late of Barre, Vt. 51 years.

In Roxbury, Mr. William Stearns, 28.

In Roxbury, Mr. William Stearns, 28.

In Hopkinton, Mr. Charles Bullard, late of Boston, 74.

In Cambridgeport, Mrss Suaan Emmons Nevers, 27.

In Needban, Nathaniel Kimbali, 28, formerly of Gloucester.

In South Reading, Mr. Jonathan Emerson, 73.

In Fitchburgh, on the 2d inst. Mrs. Margaret P. Bullard, wife of Rev. E. W. Bullard, 28.

In Ashby, Nov. 28, 4fert an illness of only one week, Harriet F. Whitney, only daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Frances Whitney, 15.

In Northampton, Louisa E. Plant, 2d daughter of Samuel and beliefs M. Flord, 28.

Putto Davis, aged 22. A large family mourn his loss, as the first of their number who has fallen. For about the number who has fallen. For about the number who has fallen. For about a spained him has been a member of the Orthodox Congregational Clinchin Ashby. As a man, "no man spoke aught agained him." As a Christian, he was emineutly conscientious and ardent By his death, a place at the prayer-meeting which has fonn been constantly occupied, is left vacant. A class in the Sab bath School mourns the loss of a beloved teacher, and the Christian society of the place has lost one of its brightest ornaments. To this life we can look for the existence of his picty and in his dying moments listen to his testimony to the worth of religion in the last bour, and each from his lips a message to his class and associates. Deeply as we mourn out loss, while we remember it is ke strend gam, we cannot outer a murmur in our affliction, for we fondly trust that the prayer of that Saviour whom he served on earth, is answered in his case.—" Pather, I will that they also whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am."—" Cosm. By his death, a place at the prayer-meeting which has lond been constantly occupied, is left vacant. A class in the Sab hath School mourns the loss of a beloved teacher, and the Christian society of the place has lost one of its brightest orna ments. To his tip two can look for the ecutage of his picty of religion to the section of the section

Newton Female Academy.

THE Winter Term of this Academy will commence or Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1882, and continue twelve weeks.

Table for board and totiton, as established to the EBENEZER WOODWARD, Principal.

Newton, Dec. 10, 1841.

Reciprocal Duties.

A SERMON on the Reciprocal Duties of Pastor and People. By Rev. John S. C. Abbott, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Nantucket. Just published, and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington st. D. 10.

The Mute Christian

UNDER the Smarting Red: with Sovereign Antidotes for every Case, By Rev. Thomas Brooks, of London, 1669, with an Introductory Note: by Rev. Nehemiah Admis. For Sale, wholes side and retail, by CROCKER & BREW.

STER, 47 Washington street.

ONISIMUS; or, the apostolic directions to Christian masters, in reference to their Slaves, considered. By Uters, in reference to their Slaves, considered. By Evangelicus. 18mo.

Is Press, and will be published in a few days, by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington street. Dec. 10.

My Progress in Error, over to Truth; or, a tour through Universalism, AND Recovery to Truth; or a tour through Universalism,
Unitarianism and Skepticism, Isano,
Just published, and for sale by GOULD, KENDALL &
LINCOLN, 59 Washington Street.

Goethe's Egmont.

Golony; a Tragedy, in five Acts, translated from the German of Goethe. I flow. Just published by J. MES.

MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street.

Dec. 10.

New and Beautiful Book. (Limitea number.)

THIS day published by the American Sunday School Union, and for sale at 5 Cornhill,
Serns 18 THE HOLY LAND, 200 pp. 16mo., with TWESTY
beautiful engravings, on steel.

The Society imported from France, the impressions of the engravings for this work. And as the number is limited, those who would avail themselves of the opportunity to possess this unusually attractive volume, should do so without delay.

Dec. 10. New and Beautiful Book. (Limited number.

Recollections of Marion Lyle Hurd, I Na Letter to Weston B. Adams, with an Introduction, by Rev. Asa Cummings, just published by W.M. HYDE Portland, and for sale by Tappan & Dennet, Crocket & Brewster, Saxton & Feirce, and Gould, Kendall & Idnicoln. Dec. 10.

New Common Place Book.

Austin's Voice to Youth.

A VOICE to Youth, addressed to Young Men and Ladies, by Rev. J. M. Austin. 5th edition, justined

lished. Also, a few copies of "A Voice to the Married," by the same popular author. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO. 134 Washington street. Leibig's Organic Chemistry. New Edition RGANIC CHEMISTRY, in its applications to Agriculture and Physiology, by Justus Liebig, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Giessen, edited from the Manuscript of the Author, by Lyon Play fair, 2d American edition, with Introduction, Notes, &c. by J. W. Webster, M. D. Just published; for sale by J. MUNROE & Co., 124 Washington street.

A ND Recovery to Truth, or a Tour through Un-lem, Universalism, and Skepticism—I vol. 12m. J. G. C. Brainard's Poems, new edition; Furness's by Prayers, cloth, gilt edges; Walsh's Sketches of co-ous living characters of France: Austin's charact of Gostles, translated by Mrs. Austin—I vols. For TAPPLAN 4 DENNET, 114 Washington street. D s's Fami-

The Comprehensive Commentary on the

The Comprehensive Commentary on the Holy Rible.

WITH Notes, Practical Observations, Marginal references, &c. Embracing nearly all that is valuable in Henry, Scott, and Boddridge. For Family and private reading, Sabbath School Teachers, Bible Classes, &c. Each volume has five portraits, elegant steef Engravings, Maps, Wood Cute, &c. Edited by Rev. William Jenks, D. D. In 6 Royal Octavo Volumes, in various styles of binding. Any of the volumes can be bad separately. Comprehensive Commentary, Bapist Edition. Same as the above, re-edited and adapted to the views of the Baptist denomination of Christians. By Rev. Joseph A. Warne.

The Encylopedia of Religious Knowledge. In one octavo volume, containing what has hitherts been scattered through more than fifty columns. With Numerous Maps, Engravings, Wood Cuts, &c. Strongly band.

It is designed for a complete book of reference on all religious subjects. For sale by TAPPAN & DENNET, 114 Washington
Dec. 10.

The Madison Papers.

The Madison Papers.

The Madison Papers.

True papers of James Madison, purchased by order of Congress, being his Correspondence, and Reports of Debates to the Confederation, and his Reports of Debates in the Federal Convention—now published from the original manuscripts, deposited in the Department of State, by direction of the Joint Labrary Communitee, of Congress, under the superintendence of Henry D. Gipni—in 3 vols 8 vo. For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington street.

Gems from the Works of Travellers,
LUSTRATIVE of various passages in Holy Scripture
published under the direction of the Committee of Ger
eral Literature and Education, appointed by the Societ
for promoting Christian Knowledge—I vol 12mo, Just re
ceived; for sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Wast
ingion street.

Visit to Northern Europe.

OR Sketches, bescriptive, flistorical, Political and Moral, of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Findand, and the free cities of Hamburg and Lubec, containing notices of the manners and customs, commerce, manufactures, arts and sciences, education, literature and religion, of those countries, and cutter. By Robert Stard. With maps and tomerous engravings, in 2 vols Pinns. For sake at CROCKER & BREWS, TER'S 47 Washington street.

TER'S 47 Washington street.

PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN.

"HE Depository of the New England Sarbath School Usion, 79 Cornhill, is supplied with a large assortment of new and interesting books, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Scenes is the Holy Land, with 20 beautiful engravings.

New Year's Giffer, with save fine engravings.

New Year's Giffer, with save fine engravings.

Cours Lacy's Somers, by the author of the Rollo Rocket.

The Cluster, or Memoirs of six deceased members of a single Sabbath School.

Religion at School, or Duties and Trials in early life.

The Best Giff, or Scripture Stories for boys and gifts.

Providence Industriance, or interesting stories from the German.

ERRATUM.—In the last Recorder 2d page, 3d column, line 3d of 5th paragraph, for 200,000, read 2000,000, (two millions.)

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Ev. George W. Paten, of Wenham, to Miss Silence J. Wentworth, of Booton—Theodore Oits, Ego, to Miss Harriet, only daughter of Capt. Win. Blanchard—Mr. 2d. Miss Harriet, only daughter of Capt. Win. Blanchard—Mr. 2d. Miss Elaziste, only daughter of Thomas J. Bayley-Berniet, J. W. School, and Weiller, and Weiller,

SAXTON & PEIRCE, No. 133 1 2 Washingt in street
Publishers.

RICHARD G. PARKER.

Dec. 10.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker. CHRISTINE.

A MELODY, BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

She stood like an angel, just wandered from beaven, A pilgrim benighted, away from the skies, And little we deemed that to mortals were given, Such visions of beauty as came from her eyes.

She looked up and smiled on the many glad faces. The friends of her childhood who stood by her side, But she shone o'er them all, like a queen of the Graces When blushing, she whispered the oath of a bride.

We sang an old song as with garlands we crowned her, And we prayed that a blessing might ever sur And the future of life be unclouded as now.

MISCELLANY.

THE CAUSE OF PEACE ADOPTED BY THE CHURCHES.

child of the church. I grieve that only a small YOUR SONS SHOULD LEARN A TRADE. part of professed Christians have yet come to its aid; but this may be, or might have been, said with equal truth of nearly all the benevolent ensuch luminaries of the church as Laysun, Chalmers, and Robert Hall, and a multitude of others, both dead and living; but I will merely others, both dead and living; but I will merely transcribe a few of the resolves so frequently passed by ecclesiastical bodies in behalf of this enterprise, as one deserving the prayers and pat-ronage of the whole Christian community. Ecclesiastical bodies, representing Congrega-tionalists, both Orthodox and Unitarian, Metho-

dists, Presbytenans, Baptists, Dutch Reformed, Christians, Free-will Baptists, nearly every de-nomination of any note in the land, have passed resolves like the following:—"That the preva-lence among Christian nations of evangelical senti-ments on the subject of Pence, is necessary to prepare the way for the universal triumph of the

These are only specimens; but, in view of them, we may well ask if any other cause has been more truly endorsed? What if all Christians have not acted in accordance with these resolves? The cause is because it is the control of The same is lamentably true of every cause now claimed by the church as her own, Good men are rallying more and more in behalf of Peace; and I trust the day is not very remote when all the ministers and churches of the Prince of Peace will come as one man to its aid.

For the Boston Recorder. OBITUARY.

Died at Dracut, Nov. 26th, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH COBURN, widow of the late Capt. Peter Coburn of Dracut, and the eldest of eleven children of the late Dea. Daniel Poor, of Andover. Mrs. Coburn was a women of quick perception, retentive memory, sound judgment, and a discriminating mind. She retained her mental faculties in their strength and brightness, to the last. She was industrious in her habites, to the last. She was industrious in her habites, and that report be made on the subject at the next meeting of the Synod.

The Youth's Companion has been eften used in Sabbath Scholas. The Feachers had in almost every number something suitable to be read to their scholars, which furnalises treen with the subject of the table to be read to the sablaction with the solution to be read by the Sabbath to be read to the read the solution with the solution with the solution to the read the read to the read Died at Dracut, Nov. 26th, in the 76th year of ness, to the last. She was industrious in her habits. During her whole life she was a pattern of diligence. She lost no time. As a wife and mother, she was discrete, economical, affectionate and faithful. She looked well to the ways of her household, and ate not the bread of idleness Though fond of society, she was emphatically a keeper at home. Seldom has a woman of so siender a constitution accomplished so much in her domestic sphere. She was an example of neatness, kindness, and benevolence. While she shed a benign influence on the whole circle of her family connexions, she was kind and hospitable family connexions, she was kind and hospitable and the subject at the next meeting of the Synod.

Dissenters in India, of the interference of certain of the clergy of the Church of England with their missionary operations. Puseyism appears to be gaining ground there, and arrogantly denying the validity of dissenting haptisms and marriages, thus doing all in its power to undermine the influence of dissenting missionaries with the native converts. moder, she was discretic, economical, affectionates, and fathfulls. She booked well to the ways of his honebold, and ate not the brend of iddiness the booked of the ways of his honebold, and ate not the brend of iddiness and t

CATHOLICS AND THE PRESS

When the Journal of Commerce was commenced, the whole daily press of the country was under the censorship of the Catholics. Members of their ed, the whole daily press of the country was under the censorship of the Catholics. Members of their community kept a great proportion of the grog shops and small groceries, and to each of these places a newspaper was a necessary appendage. This always made the Catholics large subscribers to the papers, and it was well understood that the papers which dared to speak of the Pope, or his religion, except with the highest respect, would lose all these subscribers at a blow. As they constituted with many papers a fourth part of their whole list, such proscription was quite undesirable. There was no countervailing patronage to be expected from Protestants. There was among them no concert in such matters; no bishop's nod to produce uniformity. We had at the outset a few Catholic subscribers ourselves; but in giving an account of a great convention of Catholic clergymen at Baltimore, to say masses for the relief of the soul of a bishop, who had died some six months before, we happened to put in the thought which must have been uppermost in the mind of every body, viz: that the clergy had been very careless of their brother, in that they had allowed him to roast in purgatory for six months before coming to his help. It was to make the property of the committee of the part of th

THE CAUSE OF PEACE ADOPTED BY THE CHURCHES.

A variety of enterprizes now before the public, have long been endorsed by the Christian community as their own. Our Bible, and Tract, and Missionary and kindred societies are children of the church, brought into being by her influence, and sustained by her liberality and zeal. They are only organizations through which she is, under God, endeavoring to reclaim men from their sins; the moral machinery by which she is working out the world's salvation. They are in fact her own, part and parcel of herself; for she constitutes or moulds and controls them all. In the same sense is the cause of peace a child of the church. How has she endorsed any cause of her own? By speeches, resolves and efforts in its favor. A few individuals filled with the love of Christ and immortal souls, conceive the plan of missions to the heathen; and, after years of toil and sacrifice, they bring ecclesiastical bodies to second them by resolves in favor of the enterprise, and the Christian community to come more or less extensively to its aid. But has not the cause of Peace been endorsed in all these ways? Review its history; and you will find it has, as truly as the Bible or the Missionary Society, been adopted by the Christian community as their own.

I will not here attempt, though it would be very easy to prove, that the clarge the public appeal and discussion.—Journal of Community as their own.

I will not here attempt, though it would be very easy to prove, that the cause of Peace deserves to be thus regarded; I simply assert now the fact, that it has actually been adopted as the child of the church. I grieve that only a small part of professed Christians have yet come to its

BY CHARLES HOLDEN.

There is an important feature in the regulations of a master Mechanic, which is frightful to some with equal truth of nearly all the benevolent enterprises now in such high and general repute among good men. Nor will I quote here the strong and eloquent commendations of this cause by such luminaries of the church as Payson, and discipline. It takes the lad at a critical period of the problem of the church as Payson, and discipline. It takes the lad at a critical period of the problem of th life, when he perhaps has a disposition averse to steady employment—when he is inclined to roam at large, amid the contaminating influences about him—and put him to a steady round of duties severe at first—but soon becoming, from habit, agreeable; and when his minority expires his steady habits and industry are established, and he comes forth a man, the master of a trade, of fixed principles and good habits—a blessing to himself

and to the community.

If parents would but look at it aright, they would deciare that, had they many sons, they should learn trades. Contrast the youth just alluded to, lence among Christian nations of evangelical sentiments on the subject of Peace, is necessary to prepare the way for the universal triumph of the gospel;"—"That we commend the cause of Peace to the Christian community as worthy of a place among the benevolent enterprizes of the age, and recommend that ministers preach on the subject, and churches observe the annual concert of prayer for the universal prevalence of peace on earth;"—"That the American Peace Society is eminently entitled to the cordial co-operation and support of all the churches of Christ;"—"That it is the duty of ministers to preach in favor of Peace as a prominent part of the gospel, and of Christians to pray for the spread of peace through the world;"—"That the subject of Peace, being in its strictly evangelical aspects and bear and they mady sols, they should learn trades. Contrast the youth just alluded to, with him, who having a horror of an apprentice-ship is allowed to run at large. At the most critical period of his life for forming habits, he is forming those that are the reverse of industry. He is not fitting himself to be a man, but wearing away his boyhood in idleness. The partial parent sees this, yet has not fortitude to avert it, wentry-one years of age, when the first named lad comes out a good mechanic, it is wonderful if the other has not fastened habits upon him that will be his ruin, if he is not ruined already. More than one excellent man in our community can say with thankfulness, that it turned out so, that to his half dozen years apprenticeships he with part and they many sols, they can the first alluded to, with him, who having a horror of an apprentice-ship is allowed to run at large. At the most critical period of his life for forming habits, he is forming these that are the reverse of industry. He is not fitting himself to be a man, but wearing away his boyhood in idleness. The partial parent sees this, yet has not fortitude to avert it. Wently-one years of age, when the first named lad comes out a good mechanic, it i through the world;"—"That the subject of Peace, being in its strictly evangelical aspects and bearing a part of the gospel, ought to be discussed in the pulpit on the Sabbath, just like the other principles of the Bible;"—"That ministers should continue to preach, Christians to pray, and all to contribute, in favor of universal and permanent praces."

It is indebted for the liabits of industry and sobriety he has obtained. That when he was the pulpit on the properties. The had continue to preach, Christians to pray, and all to contribute, in favor of universal and permanent praces."

The prace has obtained. The when he was the pulpit of the liabits of industry and sobriety he has obtained. That when he was the total contribute, in favor of universal and permanent properties. The had the part of the liabits of industry and sobriety he has obtained. That when he was the principles of the block of the liabits of industry and sobriety he has obtained. The when he was the principles of the Bible of the liabits of industry and sobriety he has obtained. The when he was the principles of the Bible of the liabits of industry and sobriety he has obtained. The when he was the principles of the Bible of the liabits of industry and sobriety he has obtained. The when he was the principles of the Bible of the liabits of industry and sobriety he has obtained. The when he was the principles of the Bible of the liabits of industry and sobriety he has obtained. expired. This was the turning point.

in the Christian Mirror:—"Whatever the measures, if there is a right spirit, an humble and confiding trust in God, a holy and persevering resolution to give him no rest day nor night till he makes Jerusalem a praise in the earth, he will again breathe upon the slain that they may live."

Some other minister once said:—"Follow nature; do as you would in kindling a fire. You

rake together the coals that are alive and do not trouble yourself about the dead coals till you get the fire a-going; they will kindle up in due time."—But you must take care not to blow a mist upon your coals.

is what it means," said Wilkins, "then I'll not quarrel about that. I shall be glad to bring up there, poor sinner as I am, even without the regu-

lar book part of the business."

There is more practical sense in this remark of the simple sailor, than at first meets the eye. Many think and dispute so much about the "regular book part of the business," they almost forget what hes beyond. They resemble travellers, who should stop to criticise the lettering of a guide board, instead of obeying its direction, and mushing on to the end of their inverses. lar book part of the business.' pushing on to the end of their journey,

THE OLD HORSE SHOE.—A few days since we THE OLD HORSE SHOE.—A few days since we gave an anecdote of an old gentleman who picked up half of a horse shoe, while walking in the funeral procession, on Tuesday last. We have since ascertained that the name of the old gentlemen is Peter Mackintosh, one of the veterans of our city, who lives at the corner of Pleasant and Marion streets. He is a blacksmith by trade, and is 83 verys of age. Marion streets. He is a blacksmith by trade, and is 83 years of age. He carried the horse shoe home, and after seeing our notice of the incident, took it to a blacksmith's shop, (having retired from business himself) and manufactured from the iron five perfect hooks and eight staples, which he brought to our office, and exhibited to show the value of even the half of an old horse shoe.—

He presented us with one settem hose, and two He presented us with one set—a hook and two staples—which we have hung up in our sanctum, as an emblem of economy worthy of all praise. The history of the old gentleman himself affords an example of prudence and thrift, of which even Poor Richard, the great apostle of economy, might be proud. He has won his way from poverty to honorable independence, by his own exertions, and finds himself in his old age, in possession of all the comforts of life, and surrounded by his which was not greated by his conforts of the trial great surrounded by his which was not greated by the conforts of the trial great surrounder the property of the property o all the comforts of life, and surrounded by his children and grandchildren, of the third genera-tion, who no doubt honor his grey hairs.—Mail.

A CLASSICAL CORDWAINER,-It is stated by mey, that when Bunyan was called forth by the arch of which he was a member to preach the gospel, seven others were set apart for the same service. One of them, Nebemiah Coxe, was the grandson of a bishop: and although a cordwainer, a scholar. According, when he, like Bunyan, came to be tried at Bedford assizes for preaching, he pleaded first in Greek, and then in Hebrew. The judge was astounded, and called for the in-dictment. In that, Coxe was styled a cordwaindictment. In that, Coxe was styled a cordwainer. The judge told him that none of the lawyers could answer him. Coxe claimed, however, his right to plead in whatever language he pleased. It is said he escaped by this; and that the judge enjoyed the discomfiture of the lawyers.—Report adds, that he said to them as Coxe left the court, "Well, gentlemen, this cordwainer has wound you all up." I refer to this anecdote, because it was probably from Coxe that Bunyan picked up the few Latin words and classical allusions, which appear in some of his writings.

ESTIMATE OF AUTHORSHIP.—A popular Russian fable (by Cruiloff,) represents an author and a thief in hell. They are in two separate kettles, and the devil has lighted a huge fire under that belonging to the man of letters, while the lightingered hero is only enjoying a gentle degree of warmth. The author reproaches Satan with his artiality, but the latter justifies himself thus:

'You are a much greater sinner than the state of Surgery, and Sanatoni, Cas You are a much greater sinner than the thief; his sins have died with him, but yours will sur-

WAR .- Dr. Johnson laughed at Lord Kaimes' opinion, that war was a good thing occasionally, as so much valor and virtue were exhibited in it.
A fire, said he 'might as well be thought a good thing; there is the bravery and the address of the fireman in extinguishing it—there is much humanity exerted in saving the lives and prop-erties of the paor sufferers Yet after all of this, who can say that a fire is a good thing.



A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH.

LETTERS FROM SUBSCRIBERS.

A letter, containing the manust of seven Subscribers, dated

Lexington, Ga. Feb. 20, 1828, says:

"I wish I could precine a thousand subscribers for you, for I have never seen, neither do I believe there is printed, a paper so well adapted to the minds of the rising generation, or sow which will serve to excite and cultivate a taxte for reading. If we can only get our young to read, and then give them suitable backs, we need have no fears for any of the benevient institutions of the first planting, we need have no fears for any of the benevient institutions of the first planting, we need have no fears for any of the benevient institutions of the first planting, we need they no fears for any of the benevient institutions of the content of the Author, by Miss Benger; with Memous of the Author, by Miss Akin, 8vo.

A Summary, Historical and Political, of the first planting, one proposed the Author, by Miss Akin, 8vo.

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HE First Course of Lectures before this Society will commence on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December , at the Odeon, by an introductory Lecture from the BENJ. F. BUTLER, of New York, who will be succeeded y the following gentlemen: President Hopkins, of Williams College. Joel Parker, D. D., President of the New York Theologi-

al Seminary.
Rev. S. W. Fissier, West Bloomfield, N. Jersey.
Prof. Robinson, of New York, author of Researches in

alesting.
Rev. L. Cherker, N. Y.
Repts Anderson, D. D., Secty A. B. C. F. M.
Rev. Leonsro Bacon, New Haven.
Rev. J. B. Corott, Portland.
Prof. Sears, Newton Theological Seminary.
Rev. J. S. C. Abbort, Nanticket.
Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, Rev. Wm. Hague, and N. Adams,

Also, other distinguished gentlemen, from various parts of Union, whose names and subjects will be appeared

Tickets to persons not memors win be \$1 cach, and one person.

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Boston, Nov. 26, 1841.

WARREN ACADEMY.

ME Winter Term at this Institution will commence on Monday the 13th of December, and the School and Boarding house will be under the care of the Rev. Ariel. P. Chester, late of Pownal, Me. References.—N. Cleaveland, Esq. Lowell; Theo. and P. W. Chandler, Esqs. No. 4 Count street; Rev. Messrs. C. E. Abbott and C. A. Bartol, Boston; G. W. Warren, Esq. Charlestown; Rev. L. Withington, Newburyport; and Rev. J. Bennett, Woburn. B. CUTTER, Sec'ry of the Trustees. Woburn, Dec. 3, 1841.

Westboro' Seminary for Young Ladies.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17th, at the Masonic Temple,

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way's Classics. an-lations of Homer, Xenophon, Virgil, Cicero, &c. &c.

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NO. 51 .--- V

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preach up a national faith knows nothing of such this on the great subject of any sincere inclination th nation they may. North America form a considera tant population; and who numbers collected to sup numbers collected to suppo in the congregational form important that they move establish places of worshinge and assist each other, dren in the ways of their to "those who sit in darkn the shadow of death." It behoves them to be

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every one who goes abro-he goes, the gospel—to t traveller. When he med little flock struggling and verse generation, to kee burning, let him cast in theirs, and God will bless ten led to exclaim, What American! But I remem lege, there are correspond that all my countrymen al